

The Guam Recorder



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THE GUAM RECORDER

PUBLICATION OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

Vol. XIII, No. XI

"PUBLISHED ONCE A MONTH"

FEBRUARY, 1937

THIS MONTH

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O'Keefe, King of Yap

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Director	The Governor of Guam
Editor and Business Manager	Lt. K. A. Thieme, U.S.N.
Associate Editor	Mrs. S. L. Higgins
Associate Editor	Mrs. J. L. McCrea
Secretary	R. K. Stone, Y2c., U.S.N.

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THE GUAM MILITIA

Since its inauguration in 1917, the Guam Militia has been a valuable medium for improving the physical condition and the discipline of the young men of Guam, and for providing a military force to act in the event of a great catastrophe or emergency when the local police is inadequate to meet the situation.

In keeping with the principles and traditions of the United States Government, which in times of peace does not require compulsory military service, the Naval Government on 1 December, 1936, disbanded the Guam Militia, with the hope of reestablishing it by voluntary enlistments.

Recruiting for the newly organized Militia began on 15 January and it is hoped that a large majority of able bodied young men will give their support by enlisting. A well organized and trained militia is necessary

to a well organized government. Each State in the Union has its voluntary militia, trained and ready to meet local emergencies. It is appropriate that Guam have a similar organization.

Every military organization must perform good discipline. So must the Guam Militia to be worthy of name. Therefore, certain regulations must be adopted to insure mutual understanding and conduct. Necessary rules should not discourage membership when an organization offers physical and mental stimulus as well as a chance to *serve*.

It is hoped that each citizen eligible for membership will realize his responsibility to his government and his people that the Guam Militia, when called upon to perform public service will have its ranks filled with trained and patriotic men.



Agaña Spring Road

Photograph by Mayhew

This picturesque lane, lined with coconut palms and surrounded by tropical undergrowth, leads to the Agaña Springs, one of the sources of the Agaña water supply. A pumping station is located nearby which pumps the water to the reservoir.

O'KEEFE, KING OF YAP

PART I

David O'Keefe, the stalwart sea-going Irishman who established a little kingdom of his own on the island of Yap, ruled over it for some thirty years, and finally disappeared, was no legendary pirate. His remarkable story, improbable though it seems, is established as true in so far as it is known. Much remains to be learned about him and it is to be hoped that some day a full account of his remarkable life and adventures may be brought to light. The Recorder, fortunately, has some first hand data which comes from a man who knew O'Keefe as a friend, over a period of about four years, and was thus able to learn much from the man himself as well as from other foreigners and natives on the island of Yap. In compiling this article we are making use of such material as is afforded in these memoirs recently made available to us, as well as various newspaper clippings and short articles placed at our disposal by Mr. W. W. Rowley.

Our informant is Señor Don Pascual Sáez Artero, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Guam. Mr. Artero, who was born in Spain, went to Yap in 1897 as a Sergeant in the *Cuerpo de Infantería de Marina*, remained there until 1901, when he came to Guam to make his home. O'Keefe, who was about sixty-five years old when Mr. Artero knew him, was a large, imposing figure, robust and genial and weighing approximately two hundred thirty pounds. His impressive appearance was a great asset in bringing so many people under his domination, as he is said to have done.

Little is known of O'Keefe's early life except that he was born in Tipperary and went to sea at an early age. The year 1871 found him in Savannah, Georgia, whither he had come in a British sailing ship. The captain of the ship Belverdere, then at Savannah, offered him the berth of first officer on that vessel which plied between Liverpool and Savannah, making two trips each year. The young O'Keefe, delighted with his new job, sailed for Liverpool leaving a wife of little more than a year and a baby daughter. He believed at that time that he would return to his family within a few months, but he never saw them again. In Liverpool he fell in with some boyhood cronies who were making plans to go to China to seek their fortune. Filled as he was with the love of adventure that is a part of every Irishman, he was unable to resist their blandishments and before he realized it, had thrown over his new job and embarked with them for Hong-Kong.

Various newspaper accounts of O'Keefe's career which were printed at the time of his death say, "He found himself on the Island of Yap," but do not tell us how he got there. A story is told which, while not verified, seems a reasonable explanation.

It is said that he was aboard a vessel which was lost in a storm in the North Pacific and that he was one of a very few survivors. The story, fragmentary though it is, is borne out by the fact that O'Keefe is known to have visited a number of other islands before he finally arrived at Yap, where he was more than once heard to remark that he had arrived "in a life boat with a straw mat for a sail."

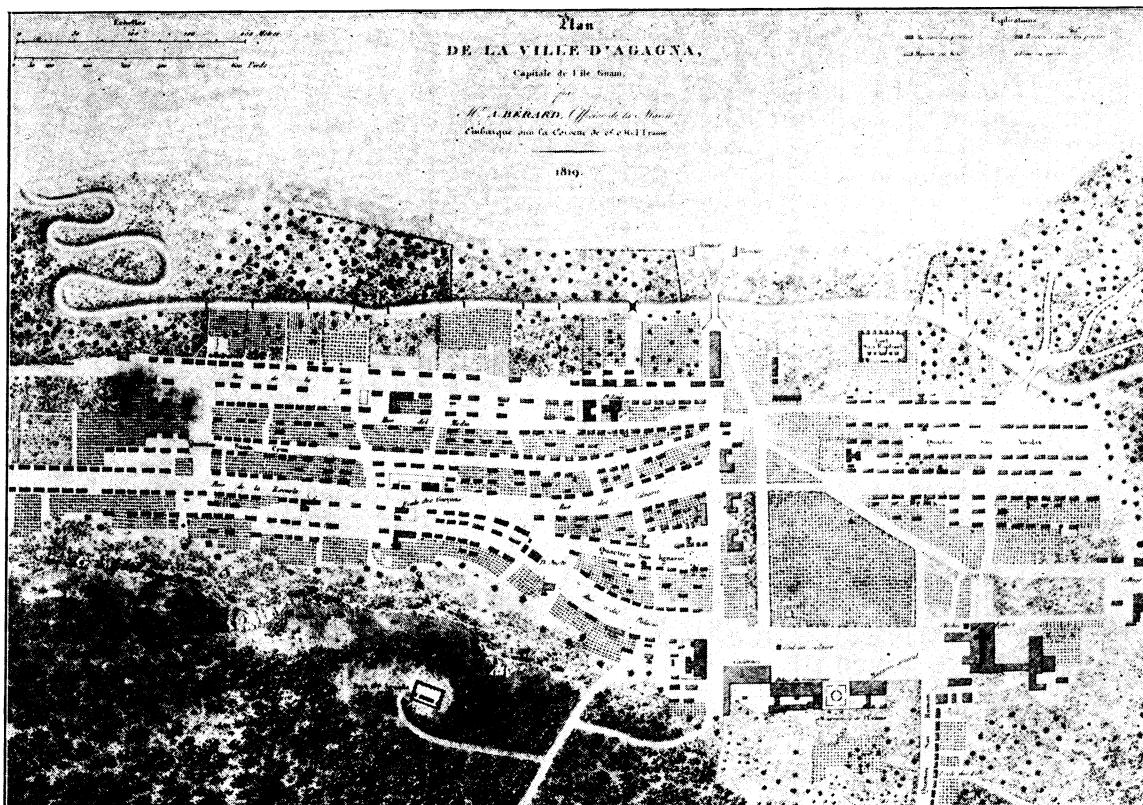
His affairs seem to have flourished from the moment of his arrival on the island. He began at once to trade in local products, especially copra. He recognized at once that if he were to become successful he must establish friendly relations with the natives. It was not difficult for him, with his dominating personality and genial manner, to gain their confidence and loyalty. It is said that he was never domineering, but that he was able to gain the allegiance of the natives through friendly treatment together with the quiet but steady acquisition of land. Thus he gradually built up what may well be called a little kingdom, over which he was absolute and undisputed ruler.

The wife and baby in Savannah, while certainly not forgotten - as it is known he occasionally wrote to them and sent money as well as pictures of his domain - were many thousands of miles away. Mrs. O'Keefe declined to share her husband's lot in the Pacific and his chances of giving over his adventurous existence became increasingly remote with the passing years.

He married a native woman, named Dalibu, by whom he had three children, Henry, David and Eugenia. This wife, who is spoken of in some accounts as the Queen of Yap, was a very handsome and intelligent woman who remained always his favorite wife, although he later married others. Some accounts say that he had many wives, whom he established on his various plantations throughout the Caroline Islands. It is known that he had a wife named Lati at St. David's and that she bore him two daughters, Eugenia and Hatba. His two daughters Eugenia by different mothers are referred to as Eugenia by Dalibu and Eugenia by Lati. The former married an Englishman by the name of Scott, and with him arrived at Guam on their schooner "Tarang," 31 October 1907 and remained here until 18 November of that year. The second Eugenia was, presumably, lost at sea with her father, as will be seen later in this account.

He appears to have attained complete domination over the small islands Terang and David's as well as an islet called Yap near the larger island of that name. On these islands his word was law. He decreed as he saw fit new laws, new customs,

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A Plan of the City of Agaña in 1819.

Photograph from a copy of the steel engraving made from drawings.
Courtesy of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The stone oven shown in the accompanying photograph was introduced into Guam from Mexico many years ago. Its Chamorro name is *Jotnon pan*, meaning Bread oven. At one time, all prosperous families of the Island possessed an oven of this type and it was constantly used. At the present time it is seldom used except for commercial baking or preparing food for large family gatherings.



A Native Baking Oven

The ancient and weathered appearance of this tower causes many visitors to believe that they are gazing upon a medieval monument. It was, however, constructed in 1910 by Padre Cristobal de Canals, parish priest of Merizo and Umatac. It was so well constructed that it has withstood earthquakes and storms for 27 years without serious damage.



Photograph by Mayhew

Bell Tower, Merizo



Main Street Umatac

Photograph by Mayhew

Umatac is probably the most typically Chamorro village on the Island as well as the most remote from the capital, Agaña. It is believed that Magellan entered this port to take water and supplies in 1521. It was throughout many years an occasional port of call for the Spanish galleons that sailed between Acapulco and the Philippines. A monument to Magellan's memory was erected in the Plaza in March 1926.

WHO'S WHO IN GUAM

MR. ATANASIO TAITANO PEREZ

Mr. Perez was born in Hong Kong on 5 June 1874. He was the only child of Francisco T. Perez (a native of Guam) and María Encarnación. He received his English education in Hong Kong, where he attended Saint Joseph's College, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

After leaving school he was employed for some months, as a clerk, by the well known firm of Hall and Holtz & Co., of Hong Kong, but his father wished to return to his old home in Guam so the new job had to be given up. Just what Guam might have to offer the young man at that time was something of a problem, but the return was accomplished and young Perez was not long in finding suitable employment.

He was married 11 January 1894 to Miss Carmen A. Duenas and to this union thirteen children were born, three sons and ten daughters. Of this large family only five daughters survive. Three reside in the United States and two in Guam. There are twelve grandchildren.

Five of Mr. Perez's daughters were educated in a convent school in the United States.

Mr. Perez's long career in U. S. Government service began in 1899, when, on 1 August he was appointed Clerk and Interpreter by William Coe who was acting Governor of Guam prior to the arrival of Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. Navy, the first American Naval Governor of Guam.

He was promoted to the position of Chief Clerk in March 1902 and was given additional duty in charge of the newly established Post Office. Thus Mr. Perez has the distinction of having been Guam's first postmaster.

In 1903 he was appointed a Special Laborer with duty under the Disbursing Officer, in charge of the Commissary Store and the Clothing and Small Stores.

Promotion to the position of Chief Clerk to the Commandant came on 5 March 1906. This responsible post carried with it the additional duties of Chief Clerk to the Governor. He has also served as Associate Justice of both the Court of Appeals and the Higher Court of Equity, and as Notary Public.

Recognition of his long and faithful service came when in 1931 his title of Chief Clerk was changed

to that of Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Perez was the first to occupy this position which was created by Executive Order No. 52 on 31 January 1931.

On 1 June, 1935, Mr. Perez tendered his resignation after thirty-six years of continuous service under eighteen American Governors. He was awarded the Twenty-five year Naval Government Silver Medal for continuous and faithful service. To this were added the Thirty and Thirty-five year Service Bars.

Since his retirement "Don Perez", as he is known to his friends, has devoted his time to the establishment of a new ranch home near Sinajana.

Probably no resident of Guam has a wider acquaintance among American navy personnel than has Mr. Perez, who through his close association with government affairs throughout many years has formed many close friendships among officers of all ranks. He has traveled extensively through China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and the United States and has twice crossed to the eastern seaboard, besides visiting the Central American Republics. In a recent interview he told a representative of the Recorder some interesting details of his acquaintance with Babe Ruth and other celebrities, among whom were a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newberry, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Swanson, and two Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 and Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom he met in 1933, on the occasion of a voyage to the United States to visit the Century of Progress Exposition. During the journey across the Pacific, his fourth trip to the United States, Mr. Perez joined that select circle of people who have had the experience of celebrating birthdays on two successive days.

Mr. Perez enjoys reminiscing, especially about his meeting with former President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, which he gives as follows:

President Roosevelt: — "I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Perez. You are the first native of Guam I have ever met."

Mr. Perez: — "You have nothing on me, Mr. President. You are the first President of the United States I have ever had the privilege of meeting."

TEN, TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO THIS MONTH

(The following is reprinted from the Guam Recorder of February 1927.)

SCHOOL BOYS TAUGHT PRACTICAL CARPENTRY

One of the best pieces of practical work ever undertaken by the Department of Education is the erection of the addition to the Piti school building by the carpentry classes of the Intermediate school of Agaña. All of the work, from the laying of the foundation to the putting on of the corrugated iron roof is being done by the boys, under the supervision of Mr. Juan R. Lujan, chief carpenter of the department.

The boys are divided into five shifts, each shift going to work on certain days of each week. They are taught the simple mechanics of carpentry; sawing lumber, driving nails, joining, plumbing uprights, figuring angles, reading blue prints, and estimating costs. Transportation from Agaña to Piti, a distance of five miles, and return is furnished by the Department of Industries.

The practical work is not confined to the boys alone. A group of the girls from the Domestic Science Classes go to Piti each day, where the boys are working, and under the Supervision of Miss Maria Leon Guerrero, a teacher of the Intermediate School, cook the noon day meal for the boys. They receive practical instruction in planning and preparing meals as well as cooking and serving same.

The boys' carpentry class has completed the erection of a building in Agaña, for use as a shop where they make various articles used in the class rooms; they have fitted out a number of class rooms with desks, blackboards, and other equipment.

MARINE BARRACKS DESERTED

The U. S. S. Gold Star, sailed from Guam for Cavite, P. I., Saturday, 29 January, with the second detachment of Marines to leave this Station for possible duty in China. The first detachment left on the Gold Star, December 7th, bound for Peking, China. With the embarkation of the Marines their barracks at Headquarters, Agaña, and at Sumay, have become deserted, and closed up for the first time in the history of the island since the occupation by the first battalion of Marines, August 22nd, 1899.

The Station bell, at the Guard-house, Headquarters, Agaña, which has struck the hours and half hours in shipboard style for the past 28 years, is silent, and the Navy men stationed at Guam may well say, "You'll never miss the Marines 'till they're gone," for now they are called upon to do the duty that the Marines have always done.

(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of February 1917.)

FIRST SESSION OF GUAM CONGRESS

The officers of the station and their families attended the opening of Congress and heard the

Governor's address, after which all except duly appointed members withdrew. Surgeon Peck, Major Manwaring and Lieutenant Woodworth attended as ex-officio members.

Mr. Juan Torres Diaz was elected President and Mr. Francisco Taitano was elected Secretary. After some general discussion Mr. Tomas Calvo Anderson made an able address, committees were appointed, and Congress adjourned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Roads: The repairs to Orote Point road have been completed and the road is now in excellent condition. Upon the departure of the Aberenda, extensive resurfacing was proceeded with on the Piti-Sumay road, Camp Barnett Branch, and the Agaña-Tumon roads. Minor repairs have been in progress on the Agaña-Piti road. General repairs are being made on the San Ramon road as far as the branch to the old radio station. The "flat-iron" turn connecting the Barrigada and Yigo roads has been smoothed out to make easy passage.

Telephones: During the time, February 4th to February 9th inclusive, 23 miles of telephone lines were constructed to various points. In addition, the Inarajan line which has not been working satisfactorily was brought in "clear."

Fonte Watershed: About one mile of the Fonte watershed fence has been rebuilt with new poles and 4-barbed wires.

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT DOESN'T HELP A NEWSPAPER

The recent war news raised the paid subscription for the Guam News Letter from 4% to 10% within twenty-four hours. Those in the waiting line are encouraged to remain patient. War couldn't make it regrettably necessary to materially reduce our free list and therefore the advancing statistics are gratifying although we still look to the public spiritedness of those in Guam to further the cause. Subscriptions will be received at any time during business hours. Paid subscribers in Guam will be served with special delivery as soon as practicable after the paper leaves the press by steamer to any part of the world.

(The following is reprinted from the Guam News Letter of February 1912.)

In tearing down the old walls of the Church of Dulce Nombre de Maria in Agaña to prepare for the new building, a glass-lidded box was discovered containing a human thigh-bone and a faded sheet of paper, the inscription of which was indecipherable.

It is thought to be a relic, possibly of Padre Sanvitores, the Apostle of the Marianas. The paper is to be sent to the United States in the hope that

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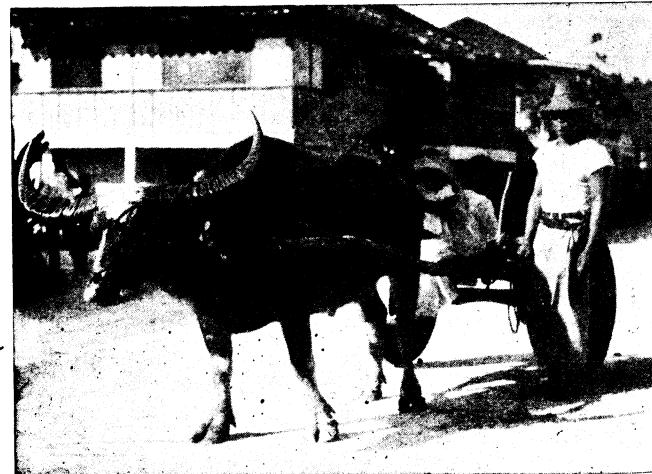


Dungca's Beach

Photograph by Mayhew

Dungca's Beach with its fine white sand lies on Agaña Bay a short distance from the center of Agaña. It is a favorite picnicking ground and swimming beach for many of the residents. As indicated by the fisherman its surrounding reef is also an excellent fishing ground.

Although the primary means of transportation in Guam is by motor vehicles the bull cart drawn by carabao or bullock is still commonly used because of its ability to reach localities inaccessible to other vehicles and its low cost. Both carts of solid wheels called *Carretan troso* or those with spoked wheels called *Carretan rayo* are used. The solid wheels made of *daog wood*, a very hard wood obtained from the palo maria tree, are capable of carrying exceedingly heavy loads such as ifil logs. The shafts and axles of the carts are made of a native wood of great strength called *aabang* in Chamorro.



A Native Bull Cart

PROMINENT RESIDENT PASSES AWAY

Mr. Walter Wesley Rowley, one of the pioneer Americans on the Island, passed away at Susana Hospital at 9:30 p. m., Tuesday, 26 January, 1937. Death was due to pneumonia and other complications. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Milagros Cruz Rowley, of Agaña, and a brother and niece, who reside in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rowley was born in Philadelphia on 9 January, 1875, and was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Rowley. He enlisted in the Navy in 1898 at League Island, in the capacity of a blacksmith; was appointed a Petty Officer in 1900; discharged at Naval Station, Guam, 9 September, 1901. He was a veteran of the Spanish American War, and was a member of the crew of the U. S. S. *Yosemite* when it arrived at Guam on 7 August, 1899, bringing the first American Naval Governor of Guam, Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N.

Mr. Rowley was one of the survivors of the *Yosemite*, when it sank, off Guam in the typhoon of 1900. For many hours the ship, was buffeted about in Apra Harbor by the high winds, and was finally blown out to sea, passing over Calalan Bank near the Spanish Rocks. Two days later, the collier *Justin*, which had safely withstood the typhoon, found the *Yosemite* in a sinking condition endeavoring to return to the Harbor. The *Yosemite* was so badly damage that all attempts at towing proved futile and it was necessary to abandon the sinking vessel.

Upon his discharge from the naval service Mr. Rowley obtained a position as Master Blacksmith at the Naval Station here, which position he held until he was retired, under civil service law, upon reaching the age of sixty. He had then completed thirty-six years of government service in Guam.

Mr. Rowley was active in all civic and fraternal affairs. He was a charter member of the local lodge, Number 1281 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was its first Exalted Ruler. When Masonry was established in Guam, on the occasion of the constitution of Charleston Lodge Number 44, he was the first member to be initiated, passed and raised. He served two years as Master of the local lodge and at the time of his death was Inspector for the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Rowley was always keenly interested in furthering civic and industrial affairs in Guam



The Late Mr. W. W. Rowley

and has to his credit the establishment of two important business ventures, the Fixem Shop, and the Guam Press, both in Agaña.

When in 1924 publication of the Guam News Letter was suspended, the Island was left without any sort of newspaper. The Guam Press had been in existence a year under Mr. Rowley's management. A new publication was undertaken at this time by Mr. Rowley with the assistance and cooperation of Commander P. J. Searles, C.E.C., U. S. N., who was the Public Works Officer of the Naval Station, Guam. This was the beginning of The Guam Recorder, which, as a monthly magazine, was devoted to the publication of news, together with historical and scientific material about Guam.

When in October 1933 the publication was sold to the Naval Government, Mr. Rowley continued to assist the new management in every possible manner, contributing articles from time to time. His files of historical material about the Island, the most complete private collection known here, were generously placed at the disposal of the Recorder staff.

It was well known among Mr. Rowley's friends and associates that his ventures in business were never a financial success. Nevertheless, he kept them running, often in the face of inevitable loss to himself, mainly for the purpose of providing employment for native workmen. The Fixem shop was started in order to provide jobs for native mechanics who were out of work. Mr. Rowley's big heart and his public spiritedness led him always to think first of the other fellow, especially if the other fellow were in need.

He was member of that spectacular and dramatic expedition to Rota in 1915, when, after both Guam and Rota had been whipped by a typhoon, the parish priest of Rota made his way to Guam in a canoe to beg assistance for the inhabitants of that small island. Their homes had been destroyed, their crops laid waste by the storm which had damaged Guam only a little less. The merchants and other Guam citizens contributed canned goods, clothing and medical supplies and two motor sailors laden with supplies were taken in tow by a fifty foot steamer with Rota as their hoped-for destination. Heavy seas were encountered which more than once threatened the destruction of the rescue party, but at last Rota was sighted. The coxswain anchored at a safe distance from the Island, but the steamer dragged the anchor and

Continued on page 18-B

POLE FISHING

By *Jesus C. Barcina*

Refer to the article in the Guam Recorder for January on pole-fishing before trying to fish at high tide. Follow the instructions given. Nothing is hard about high tide fishing but it is of great help to a fisherman to know the habits of the fish (mafuti).

It is true that when the tide is low there are places, within the area of the great Ocean around Guam, that are really dry. Most of such places are frequented by fish looking for food when the tide is high. The (mafuti) fish come up to flats where the seaweed is growing profusely and free from moss, particularly places where the water is always clear and active. Big ones hide among the seaweed and adapt themselves to the color of the weeds, in other words they change their colors to resemble that of the weeds in order to deceive the minnows or other small fish which they feed upon. They even scour the sand for clams which they crush up for food. Like other creatures when young, the mafuti is dependent and ravenous, feeding on anything it finds that smells fishy, minute mollusks and crustaceans, but as it grows older it feeds on minnows, small octopus and squid.

By this time it is very sensitive to objects in the water and great care must be taken while wading in the water at high tide fishing. Only medium size mafuti sometimes get together in schools at high tide and they delight in hovering near sandy pools where the water is about four feet deep. Full grown mafuti come right up to the flats where the water is only about knee deep.

As for the fishing, cast your line out and hold the pole at an angle of thirty-five degrees, walk slowly in the water at the same time keep your

eyes on the line you are dragging as if you were trolling and when you get a strike stand very still and start the fun. Entertain the fish in the water. This indicates that a school of mafuti is around. Understand that the fish cannot concentrate in big schools because the tide is high. Perhaps you can catch at least ten from a school, therefore you have to be quick in rebaiting, and extricating. Be uniform in your actions and thus catch more fish from a school.

If the school is beginning to scatter, the fish will begin to bite slowly. Do not waste time in waiting for them. They will never come back. Walk around and troll until you find another school. Continue as before. You need no patience in this method of fishing. Go around and try to attract the schools of fish by trolling.

By using clean sacks you can keep your fish alive as long as you can fish in a day. It is better than putting them in baskets.

Do not fish on fishing grounds that have been poisoned. Some people are still poisoning fish, a practice that is against the law and destructive to small fish. Thousands of very small fish have been killed this way and they were so very small that the people killing them couldn't even pick them up to make use of. If this way of fishing is continued what will our posterity have? Where will they get their fish?

Let us fish with the pole and line and catch only what we need to eat or to sell and leave the young fish to grow and multiply for the coming generations.

The next article will be "Pole Fishing At Night." Children, ladies and even blind people can take part.

CUSTOMS AND LEGENDS OF GUAM

By *R. K. S.*

Why The Central Part Of Guam Is Narrow

Contributed by J. Torres

A long time ago the shape of Guam was entirely different. The central part, now the narrowest, was wider than any other part of the Island. The people were prosperous, happy and content.

Later, evil influences prevailed which led the people to disaster and famine. At this time, a huge, boring fish came to destroy the Island. In a short time it dug the inlets along the coast now known as Pago and Agaña Bays. This fish had as its den a subterranean passage from Pago to Agaña bays. Here the fish swam during the day. At night it left its den to dredge the entrances to the passage.

The fish intended to cut the Island in two with a channel the width of Agaña or Pago Bay. Then it

intended to cut other channels from North to South through the end until the island was destroyed.

As the fish possessed supernatural power, its work could not be stopped or checked. Just as the inhabitants were losing all hope of saving the Island from destruction, there appeared a woman claiming to be St. Mary who captured the fish by tying it with her hair.

There is a legendary belief among some of the older Chamorros that Guam is the "Land of Saint Mary" and that during the past centuries, since the advent of the Catholic religion, the Island has been under the special blessings and protection of Saint Mary.

That the den of this fish still exists, some people cite as proof a claim that floating articles thrown into Pago springs will emerge from Agaña springs.

THE GUAM MUSEUM NOTES

By *J. J. Ouwelet*

COCONUT CRAB

The photograph accompanying this article was taken by Mr. T. E. Mayhew, a local photographer. It is of the coconut crab, scientifically known as *Birgos latro*, one of which is mounted and on exhibition in the Guam Museum having been presented by Comdr. L. N. Linsley. Although these crabs are not numerous in Guam, they are occasionally trapped by the natives who use them as a delicacy. These crabs climb coconut trees to procure their favorite food. They are able to enjoy it by various endeavors demanding strength, cleverness, an apparent understanding of the effect of striking an object against a harder one, and of the velocity caused by gravity. It is said that the nuts they fail to open, they will carry to great heights to drop them and thus break the shells. The coconut crabs are light brown or reddish in color, more than two feet in length, stalking about with their bodies a foot from the ground, supported by two pairs of central legs. They can exist at least twenty-four hours without visiting the water, of which they carry a supply in reservoirs on both sides of the aphothorax, keeping their gills moist. They live in deep burrows in the coconut groves, which they fill with husks. These dens are contrived for speedy entry when pursued. Terrifying as they appear when surprised, they scuttle to safety either to a hole or to the sea, with an agility astounding in a creature so awkward in appearance. When all is quiet he ascends the tree by gripping the bark with his claws. Height does not daunt him. He will go up till he reaches the nuts, if it be eighty feet. With his powerful nippers he severs the stem choosing always a nut that is big and ripe. Descending the palm, he tears off the fibrous husk, which, at first thought, it would seem impossible for him to do. He tears it fiber by fiber, and always from that end under which the three eye holes are situated. With this exposed, he begins hammering on one of them until he has enlarged the opening so that he can insert one of the sharp points of his claws into it. By turning his claws backward and forward, he scoops out the meat and regales himself luxuriously. This is his simplest method, along this line of least resistance, but let the nut be refractory, and he seizes it by the point of a claw and



Photo by Mayhew

beats it against a rock until he smashes it.

It is said if a drop of oil be placed on the long antennae of these crabs they die almost instantly. We have somewhat similar rumor with respect to salt on a bird's tail. Seldom does a coconut crab linger to be oiled, and so other means of destroying him, or, at least, of guarding against his depredations, are sought. With the rat, who bites the flower and knows the young nuts, this crab is also an enemy of the planter. The tree owner who can afford it, nails sheets of tin or zinc around the tree a dozen feet from the earth. Neither rat nor crab can pass this slippery band which gives no claw hold.

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORT OF GUAM

By Mr. O. H. Swezey

Mr. O. H. Swezey who recently spent six months in Guam studying the insect pests of the Island has rendered the following report to the Governor of Guam:

PART II

Banana

The banana is another plant which is grown very generally, but in a scattered way — not in mass formation.

Aspidiotus destructor. The coconut scale is found in small colonies on the leaves, a yellowish area indicating the presence of the colony.

Prodenia litura. Caterpillars of this moth do more conspicuous damage to the leaves. The freshly hatched caterpillars feed near where the cluster of eggs was located on the under side of the leaf, but soon scatter, nibbling here and there, causing a spotting of the leaf, and ultimately shortening the functional life of the leaf. The large number of caterpillars which may feed upon one leaf is indicated by the number of eggs in the cluster which may have hatched on the leaf. The caterpillars which hatched from one egg cluster were counted and gave the large number of 1224. It was an extra large cluster, however. Probably the average cluster would contain 400 to 600 eggs. Fortunately the most of the caterpillars disappear before getting much of a growth. Perhaps they are collected by wasps to feed their young. On October 5 a colony of *Telenomus nawai* was received from Honolulu, where it is a valuable egg-parasite on *Spodoptera mauritia*. Experiments in breeding this parasite on *Prodenia* were successful, the first generation appearing in ten days. Some were liberated and a breeding supply turned over to Mr. Cruz at the Agricultural School where breeding has continued and successive generations distributed for liberation in various districts of the Island. Parasitized eggs have been collected in several places, indicating that the parasite has become established.

Holotrichia mindanaoana. A large brown scarabaeid beetle at times feeds extensively on banana leaves at night time, remaining hidden during the day. It is commonly known as the banana beetle.

Cosmopolites sordidus. The widely spread banana borer is quite injurious. The black adult weevils are to be found at the base of old decaying plants, and the grubs or larvae are found boring at the base of living plants and up into the stems. They are often found especially in small new shoots, killing them.

Polytes mellerborgi. This is another black weevil much smaller than the preceding, and found in similar conditions, the larvae feeding chiefly in the base or corm of the plant.

Grasshopper. A large unidentified grasshopper is sometimes found feeding on banana leaves.

Orange

Several kinds of citrus fruits are grown, and the same kinds of insects affect all of them.

Papilio xuthus. This swallowtail butterfly is very common. Its caterpillars feed on citrus foliage.

Leafminer. The larvae of a minute moth mine the newly-growing leaves, causing them to be much crumpled and malformed and eventually dying prematurely.

Icerya purchasi. The cottony cushion scale is well controlled by *Novius cardinalis*, a ladybeetle introduced from Hawaii in 1926.

Aspidiotus destructor and two or three other species of scales are sometimes found on citrus twigs and leaves. Apparently they are well controlled by parasites.

No citrus fruits were found attacked by fruitflies, but a pretty species of fruitfly was reared from a native wild fruit (*Ochrosia sp.*), and it was highly parasitized by a braconid (*Opius sp.*).

Gumosis. A disease of the bark is more destructive than the insect pests. Several species of wood-boring beetles attack the trees when injured or dying from gumosis.

Pineapple

The pineapple is not grown extensively. The only insect pest so far noted on it is the mealybug *Pseudococcus brevipes*. It is usually scarce, but an occasional fruit was seen with a considerable infestation. Apparently it is well controlled by a small black ladybeetle with a reddish spot towards the apex of each elytron. It seems to be a species known in Hawaii, near *Scymnus bipunctatus*. This ladybeetle was found working on *Ferrisia virgata* and other mealybugs. *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* is a larger ladybeetle which is very common and helps greatly to control the mealybugs.

Mango

Phytorus pinguis. A small yellowish chrysomelid beetle often nearly defoliates mango trees, especially feeding on the new leaves. Many other kinds of trees, both cultivated and wild, are similarly affected. The insect is known as the mango beetle.

Aspidiotus destructor

Ceroplastes floridensis

Lepidosaphes sp., and the thread scale are scales which are found on mango to some extent.

Geometrid moth. A green caterpillar found on mango matured to a geometrid moth. A case has been reported of a mango tree being defoliated by caterpillars. Perhaps it may have been the same kind.

Beans

Several kinds of beans are grown the year round, and are attacked by the following:

Leafminer. The red larvae of a tiny moth feed inside the leaves just beneath the upper epidermis which loosens and appears as a dead blotch. There may be several to a leaf, so that the whole upper surface appears dead. Before a bean crop is finished nearly all of the leaves become affected. A parasite destroys some of the leafminer larvae.

Leafroller. Larvae of a pretty pyralid moth feed on the leaves to some extent, webbing two or more leaves together for protection.

Archips rosaceana. Caterpillars of the rose leaf roller occasionally feed on bean leaves. It is a general pest, however, occurring on many plants. I have reared it from 21 kinds of trees and plants, some of them being native trees. It is an immigrant from America, first reported in 1926.

Plusia chalcites. The green looping caterpillars of this moth feed on bean leaves to a slight extent. Looping caterpillars of a larger moth also feed on bean leaves, but not numerous.

Argyroploce sp. Larvae of this tortricid moth are often found in bean pods eating the seeds, both of pole beans and lima beans. It is a moth very much like the species whose larvae destroy *Acacia koa* seeds and also feed in the pods of *Acacia farnesiana* and some other legumes in Hawaii. The larvae destroy a large proportion of the seeds of *Pithecolobium dulce*, *Acacia farnesiana*, *Adenanthera pavonia* and *Poinciana regia* here in Guam. In two counts made of seeds in *Adenanthera* pods, 67% and 77%, respectively, of the seeds were destroyed. In a similar count, 21% of *Poinciana* seeds were destroyed. *Acacia farnesiana* seeds are nearly all eaten.

Maruca testulalis. The larvae of this pyralid moth feed in bean pods to a slight extent.

Red Spider. Bean leaves are often infested with a leaf mite. Cecidomyid larvae were found feeding on the mites.

Land slugs. Both the large black species and the large gray species are very destructive to bean seedlings, as well as those of other garden plants. They are very abundant everywhere. I was shown a bean patch at Libugon Farm where the slugs had been collected at the rate of 500 per day, by being impaled on a sharp stick.

Cabbage

At least three kinds of caterpillars feed to some extent on cabbages and related vegetables: *Prodenia litura*, *Hellula undalis*, and an undetermined species. The second one is the most destructive. The white cabbage butterfly is not here in Guam.

The black slugs are very injurious to cabbages.

Cucumbers and Melons

Leptoglossus australis. This is a large black bug which specially infests cucumber and melon vines. It also infests pumpkin vines and beans, and has been found feeding on fruits of eggplant, a passion vine weed and sunflower.

Pyralid Moth. Larvae of a pretty pyralid moth have been found occasionally on cucumber, honeydew melon, and pumpkin leaves.

Aphis gossypii. The cotton aphis infests these plants to some extent.

Chaetodacus cucurbitae. The melonfly was reared from cucumbers. Its maggots were also found in very small pumpkins. This pest has probably not been here for very long, as the main cucumber growers have never reported any injury by it, and now, on being questioned, have no recollection of anything of the kind. The cucumbers and watermelons from the market have not shown traces of injury by this pest. Later, a cucumber containing melonfly maggots was found at a market stall, among produce from Talofofo. The few places where it has been found are some distance apart, a spread that may have taken a year or more since it first became established. It must be an immigrant from the Philippines. It occurs from India to Formosa, and has been known in Hawaii for 35 years.

Cylas formicarius and *Euscepes batatae*. The larvae of these two weevils bore the vines, and also work down into the tubers to some extent. They are more injurious in old or neglected fields.

Eggplant

Aphis gossypii. The cotton aphis often badly infests the leaves.

Leptoglossus australis. The cucumber bug was found abundantly feeding on the mature fruits at one place.

Carrot

Heterodera radicicola. The root knot nematode affects carrots, causing dwarfed and ill-shaped roots. It also affects turnips, radishes, beets, tomato roots, and probably many other plants.

Sunflower

Leptoglossus australis. The cucumber bug attacks the sunflower as well as the plants of the cucumber family.

Anomala sulcatula. This large black scarabeid beetle has been found feeding on the seeds in sunflower heads. It is a very common beetle which comes to lights at night a great deal. The beetles are usually hidden during the daytime and little is known of their habits. There have been no complaints of damage by it, but it most likely is a night time foliage feeder. A few of its grubs were dug up in a garden, but no apparent injury was being done. The beetles were found by the dozen on the screen door one night at the P. A. A. mess hall at Sumay. Two specimens of what are probably the same species were once found in a Clipper plane when inspected on arrival at Honolulu.

Mosquitoes

Two kinds of mosquitoes have been found.

Culex quinquefasciata. The common night mosquito.

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FIRST HISTORY OF GUAM

PART V

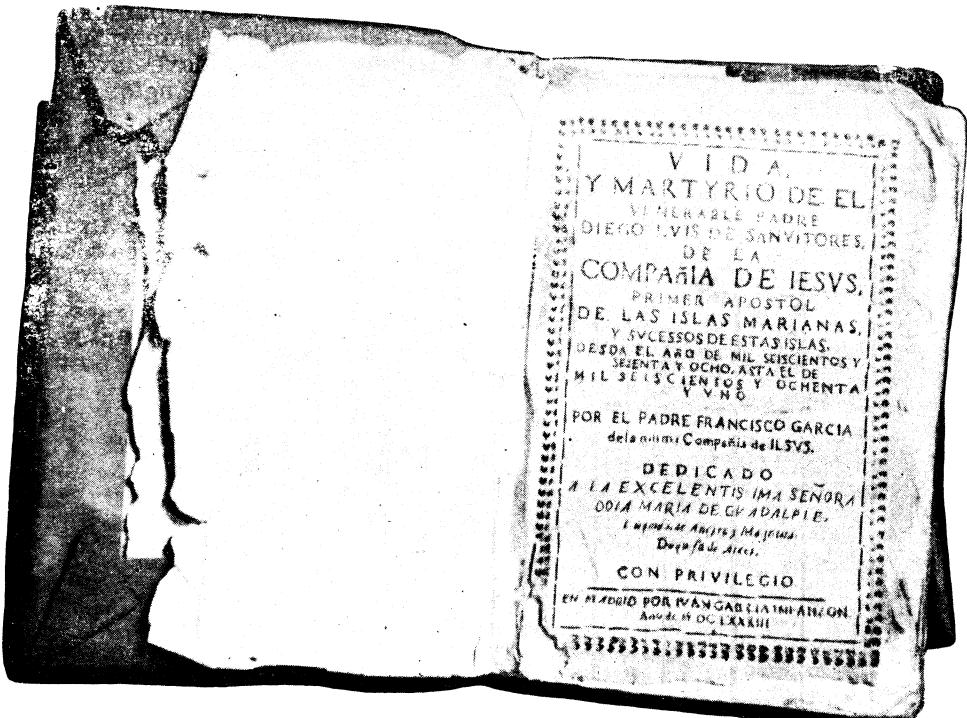
*Vida y Martirio de el Venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores de la Compania de Jesus,
Primer Apostol de las Islas Marianas, por el Padre Francisco Garcia; Madrid 1683.*

The venerable Padre Diego Luis de Sanvitores embarked from the port of Cavite with Padre Tomás de Cardeñoso, on the seventh day of August 1667, and with what joy may well be imagined. At last he saw his difficulties overcome as they gave way to the realization of his great plans.

His departure from Manila was the cause of much sadness among his friends and followers who had never cared so much for him as at that moment when they were about to lose him. Many sought his autograph as a memento. The person who was most touched by his departure was Archbishop Poblete, who loved him as a son and venerated him as a saint. This was demonstrated in a letter which the Archbishop wrote to Don Gerónimo de Sanvitores, in which he said, "I weep for his absence with tears of blood, for the way in which he will be missed here in all the islands where he has done so much good. But it has been best to leave him to his vocation, for it will carry him to higher things, such as the conversion of all the infidels that dwell in the islands of the *Ladrones*." (Sanvit. p. 177).

The passage across the Pacific was a fortunate one in that it was accomplished in five months, whereas it usually required eight months or even a year. None of those who sailed had any serious misfortune, but all arrived at Acapulco safe and well. A member of the company later reported that they were all so happy in the companionship of Padre Sanvitores, so charmed by his gentle and pious conversation, that the voyage of five months seemed less than one month to all on board.

There was not lacking however, the usual amount of illness, nor was the passage accomplished without storms. Padre Sanvitores was able to celebrate Mass every day, however, even in the worst weather. The ship encountered one



Photograph of the title page of Father Garcia's history

severe storm in which the winds and the sea appeared to have determined upon the destruction of the vessel, which rolled and tossed, now high on the crest of a wave, now at the bottom of an abyss. The members of the expedition believed each plunge would carry the ship to the bottom, and all gave themselves up for lost. Padre Sanvitores, seeing that the crew wanted to cut loose the mainmast, counselled them, saying that the winds were nothing but demons and that soon they would be calmed. So it was, for within two hours the weather had modified and the ship resumed its normal course.

Captain Don Juan de Santa Cruz, who had accompanied him from Manila and was to continue with him to the Marianas, where he rendered much service, was one of the closest friends of Padre Sanvitores. The *General* of the ship was Don Antonio Nieto. He later testified that Padre Sanvitores cared for the sick with great devotion. It seemed, also, that he had the gift of tongues, for when he heard persons of foreign nations reciting prayers, he corrected their errors although he knew not their language.

The ship having arrived at Acapulco at the

beginning of January, 1668, Padre Sanvitores hastened ashore, barefooted, with the other passengers, to keep a vow they had made during the voyage. They carried in procession, to the *Ermita de San Nicolás*, an image of the Virgin Mary, patron saint of Padre Sanvitores in all his undertakings. The guard of honor for the image included General Don Antonio Nieto and other officers of the ship.

Padre Sanvitores had not intended to go to Mexico City. He wrote to the Viceroy and other persons, informing them of his plans and asking their assistance for the Mission. They replied promptly, stating that his plans presented many difficulties which could be resolved only by his presence at the capital. They also expressed a wish to see him and talk with him.

Upon receipt of these messages, Padre Sanvitores departed for Mexico City, accomplishing in less than a week the difficult journey which usually required twice that time, traversing eighty leagues of rough and difficult roads (Sanvit. p. 180). On the last day, having walked eleven leagues, he arrived at the capital, going first to the Church of *La Vera Cruz*, and to the Chapel of San Francisco Xavier, where he celebrated the Mass, commanding to God the resolution of those matters which had brought him to Mexico.

Great was the joy in the City of Mexico when his arrival was known. The Mass finished, he went to the *Colegio* of the Jesuits, and without stopping to eat or to rest, because his zeal for the evangelization of the *Ladrones* would not permit him to rest, seized an image of *La Concepción de Nuestra Señora*, and hastened to the palace of the Viceroy. The latter, who was at that time the *Excelentíssimo Señor Marqués de Mancera*, was engaged and could not talk immediately with the missionary. Padre Sanvitores sent in the image to him with the message that the *Señora ladrona* was going to rob the Palace, for the assistance of her children *Los Ladrones*; that she would speak for them, and that he (P. Sanvitores) would await the reply. (Sanvit. p. 181)

He went thereafter many times to talk with the Viceroy, explaining the reason for his being in Mexico, the importance of his enterprise, which meant the salvation of many souls; the wish declared by His Majesty to save them in conformance to his obligation; and lastly, the need of ten thousand pesos.

Although the Viceroy, in his religious zeal and his faithful service to the King, wished to comply with Padre Sanvitores' request, he stated that grave difficulties lay in his path by reason of a lack of funds in the Royal Treasury. Neither had he received official instructions to give money to Padre Sanvitores, and for him to do so without orders might not please His Majesty.

Thus also reponded the members of the *Audencia*, especially one who seemed more determined

than all the others to impede the plans of the missionary.

Imbued with the spirit of God, Padre Sanvitores spoke in this manner:

"*Señor*, consider how precious are the souls redeemed by the Blood of Jesus Christ and what ought to be given for those to whom Christ gave so much. All the treasure of the Indies would be a small price to pay for one, and the Queen would give all, emulating the piety of the King, who said on many occasions that for one redeemed soul he would give all the wealth of the Indies. See, then, that this is the desire of our Rulers, who try more to extend the frontiers of the kingdom of Jesus Christ than their own, and to give vassals to the Redeemer more than to accumulate riches. Observe that on your decision may depend the salvation or condemnation of innumerable souls and remember that you will have to answer to the Supreme Judge of the living and the dead, who will take as strict account of small things as of large ones, and will demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth when he asks an account of the souls who were lost through your fault." (Sanvit. p. 181)

With these words Padre Sanvitores made the Minister tremble, and God so quieted his heart that he agreed, with the others, to grant what was requested. It is possible that another event which occurred at that time may have influenced his decision, and which was attributed to the will of God.

About this time Padre Sanvitores was conferring with the Viceroy and his wife in their private apartments at the Palace, soliciting the despatch of his enterprise. The Viceroy offered some resistance, alleging various reasons, but his wife, greatly moved by the thought of the misfortune of so many poor *Indios*, and wishing to assist in such a glorious work for God, made the gesture of kneeling before her husband to plead with him when an earthquake shook the Palace and all the city, causing fright and dismay among the inhabitants.

It was soon believed throughout the city that the earthquake had been sent for a definite purpose.* No one doubted that by this means

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*"The Island of Guam" U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1926, states: "Here [in Mexico] he met with more opposition from the viceroy of Mexico, who declined to honor the royal decree by furnishing funds. Even these troubles were overcome by furnishing 18 wealthy bondmen, by the donations of the Society of Jesus in Mexico and finally by a timely earthquake which was, according to the astute churchman, (*italics ours*) direct evidence of God's anger." (Page 25)

The reader's attention should here be directed to the fact that in Padre García's history, (the source of all later histories) the writer does not say that P. Sanvitores attached such meaning to the temblor. The only statement P. García makes is "*Nadie dudó*," no one doubted, but no where does he say that P. Sanvitores made any use whatever of the event to alarm the people. Such an interpretation on the part of later historians is inaccurate,

NEWS OF ISLAND AFFAIRS

INARAJAN

Joaquin Leon Guerrero of Inarajan and Josefina Reyes of Merizo were married at Merizo on January 9th. They will make their home in Agaña, where the groom is employed at G. S. K.

Jesus C. San Nicolas and Maria C. Naputi were married at Inarajan January 16. Father Bernabe performed the ceremony.

Three drying racks have been erected close to the laundries. All labor was volunteer with Enemesio Diego, Deputy Commissioner, in charge.

The new road is approaching Inarajan at a rapid rate. It is now finished to within about one hundred feet of the Talofofo bridge.

The José D. Flores store has been rebuilt since the fire December 12, 1936, and a new bar has been added.

One hundred thirty-six thousand eight hundred and three pounds of copra has been cut in this district during the month of December. The Ranchers have their first crop of rice planted and should reap a good crop. Vegetables are being planted for the public market at Agaña.

Patrolman F. E. Anderson was host to twelve people on Christmas Eve. The guests were: Commissioner Pedro M. Mantanona and Mrs. Mantanona, Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Enemesio S. N. Diego and Councilman and Mrs. Cleto C. Paulino. Assemblyman and Mrs. Lucas C. San Nicolas, Mr. and Mrs. Vicente D. Flores and Elias M. San Nicolas and Miss San Nicolas.

The Inarajan Abattoir is finished and will be operating in the near future.

BARRIGADA

After an enjoyable Christmas program, the faculty of Ivan C. Wettenge School served the pupils a chicken dinner.

The new Head of Department of Education,

Chaplain Mansfield, together with the Supervising Teacher and the Inspector of Buildings and Grounds, paid a visit to the Wettenge School on Thursday, January 7.

A ball game was played at Yoña between the Sewell and Wettenge boys on Friday, January 8. The final score was 8 to 1 in favor of Wettenge School. A mass meeting was held and presided over by Chief Commissioner Suarez on Monday, 11 January, at 1:30 p. m. The topics discussed were — increase in the cutting of copra, sanitation, opportunities in planting more coffee, tobacco planting, and the vagrancy law.

The corn harvest is quite promising this year. Approximately five hundred sacks have been harvested with many more fields yet to be accounted for.

AGAT

The Bachelors of Agat have been playing a series of ball games against the Married Men and so far have won every game.

On January 11, Capt. Higgins, Comdr. Kelley, Capt. Cutts, Capt. Stephenson and Lieut.-Comdr. Brooks accompanied Padre Eugenio of this district on a hike to the caves in the southern part of the district.

Work has been progressing on the alteration to the church and another six months should see the completion of the work.

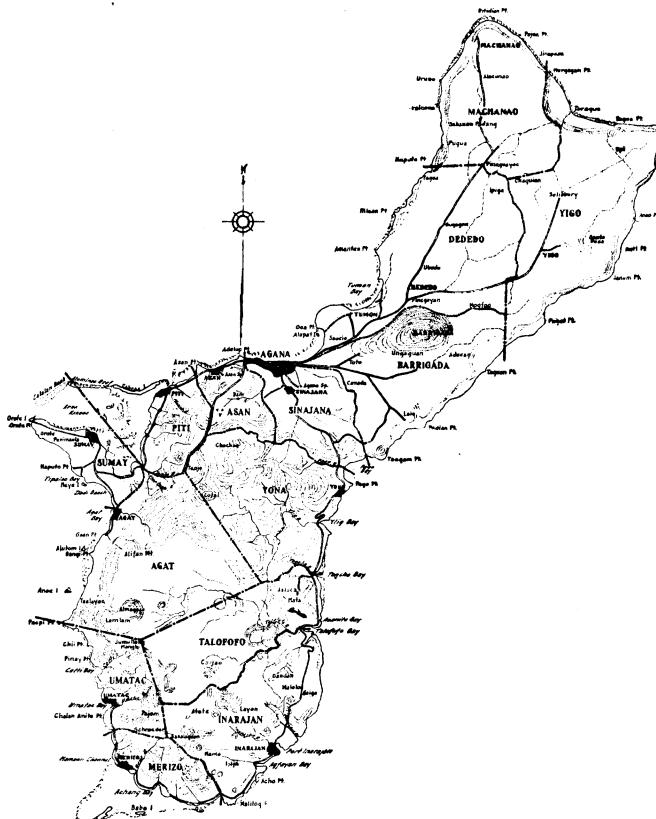
DEDEDO

During the months of December and January many Novenas were held in this district. Among those who celebrated the termination of a Novena was Miss Suzie Shimizu, who invited many youngsters to her house for an ice-cream party.

Mr. C. C. Butler recently donated a quantity of soda water to the pupils of Sanvitores School.

SINAJANA

The sudden death of Mrs. Manuel A. Mafnas brought grief to the entire community.



The monthly mass meeting was presided over by Chief Commissioner Suarez, in the absence of Lieut. Clark.

The Sinajaña road has been undergoing repairs. Two telephone lines are being installed, replacing the old lines.

A Christmas party was held at the Chaplain Salisbury School. Refreshments were served by the Principal and teachers.

Governor McCandlish inspected the Sinajaña school December 21.

Vicente Q. Gogue, age 9, was drowned while swimming in the Choat river on 13 January.

YIGO

Pedro Perez and Vicente Salas were among those who celebrated the end of the Novenas with fiestas held at their ranches.

MERIZO

Rice is about ready for harvesting in this community. The Ranchers have also been busy with their copra. During the month of December about five hundred dollars worth of copra was sold from this district.

Representatives of the Department of Records and Accounts were in Merizo on 11 January, to collect the semi-annual taxes.

YOÑA

Governor McCandlish and Lieut. Mansfield visited Yoña on December 21st and inspected the school.

The Yoña School girls defeated the Price School girls in a ball game, while the Price School boys won from the Yoña School boys. Both games were held the same day.

Hospital Corpsman Jaroncyk relieved Corpsman Hanna on January 13th.

PITI

The Parent Teachers Association held its regular monthly meeting at Piti, December, 1936. Principal Kamminga is the President. Mr. Kamminga wishes to thank the parents of the Dyer School for their cooperation in the planting of the young orchards.

Mr. Ignacio C. Manibusan of Piti, celebrated a Novena of "El Niño Jesus" on New Years day. The guests, besides adults, numbered over sixty children. Principal Kamminga's sons furnished the music.

The kitchen in the residence of Jesus C. Salas was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday, 7 January 1927. Origin of the fire is not known.

Mr. Sebastian C. Quenga has started harvesting his rice field and expressed his opinion that Piti would have a fine crop.

A Mass Meeting was held at the school on Friday, 14 January. Commissioner Juan B. Quenga addressed the people and impressed upon the young men the importance of voluntary enlistment in the Guam Militia and the advantages thereby gained.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB

By *L. T. Signenza*

As a result of the various projects formulated by the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club of the Department of Education the following plantings were made during the past year:

<i>Citrus Trees</i>			
Oranges	403	Lemons	1,143
Limes	117	Grapefruit	28
Tangerines	1,096		
<i>Pineapples</i>			
Hawaiian	1,480	Native	6,377
<i>Coffee</i>			
Liberian	1,480	Arabian	10,437
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
Bananas	3,211	Papayas	855
Sauersop	35	Custard	648
Alligator Pears	273	Mangoes	18
Larita	2	Sweetsop	44
Amboy	6	Cocoa	20
Santol	11	Sugar cane	50

A considerable amount of the above planting was accomplished by school children, members of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club, in accordance with a program designed to stimulate interest toward developing and improving local fruits and coffee in order to insure the continued local production of these products.

With a total membership of 686, the Poultry Club, during the past year raised 4,116 hens, 1,404 roosters and 7,734 chickens.

The projects in truck gardening have been retarded due to the rainy season. However, with the advent of the dry season it is hoped that much work can be accomplished in that field. Projects dealing with root crops have proved unsuccessful. Several thousand hills of Hawaiian and Native taro, sweet potatoes, casava, arrowroot and yams that were planted earlier in the season are now being harvested by members of the Club.

The Commissioner has been very busy during the past month, accompanying the Land Judge and the Field Extension Agent while appraising real estate property in the Piti District.

ASAN

The Christmas program at the Shapley School drew a large crowd. Gifts were presented to the children. The Principal delivered a speech in which he thanked the parents, teachers and others who helped make the party a success. Mr. Butler was also thanked for the soda water, which he presented to the children. Many pilgrims from all over the Island attended the celebration of Patron Saint's Day in Asan. Breakfast was served after the church services, followed by cock-fights and volley ball games.

THE PLANTS OF GUAM

By *E. H. Bryan, Jr.*

3. FERNS

Schizoloma ensifolium (Swartz) J. Smith. Small or moderate size ferns, with creeping rootstock, clothed with dark bristles or very narrow scales; stipes slender, up to sixteen inches long; fronds pinnate, eight to fourteen inches long; pinnae moderately long and narrow, obliquely and abruptly wedge-shaped at the base; veins forming a network; sori long, continuous along both sides of the pinnae, indusium opening along the margin. Grows on the savannas. Polynesia to Asia and Africa.

Pteris tripartita Swartz. Large fern of the moist lowlands; fronds, coarse, broadly triangular; the central of three main parts is bipinnatifid, with numerous, mostly sessile, narrowly pointed pinnae, which are pinnatifid, to within one-sixteenth inch of the costa, into oblique lobes; the lateral main parts, or basal pinnae, are like the terminal one, or more commonly are forked near the base into two such bipinnatifid portions; veinlets run together in the segments; sori marginal, elongate, protected by the modified, reflexed margin. Polynesia to tropical Asia and Africa.

Pteris biaurita Linnaeus. Roots clothed with soft brown hair; rootstock short, erect, rather woody; stipes clustered, green, eight to twenty-four inches high; fronds oblong, one to two feet long, simply pinnate above, the basal pinnae usually once forked, the terminal pinna usually longer than the lateral ones; six to twelve pairs of pinnae, each four to eight inches long, one to one and one-half inches wide, narrowed at the tip, cut nearly to the costa into numerous oblong, obtuse, entire, spreading lobes, almost as far apart as their width; sori continuous along the margin, only interrupted at some tips and notch-bases. In dry thickets. All tropical countries.

Pteris quadriaurita Retzius. Roots clothed with soft brown hair; stipes clustered, erect, six to twelve inches long, nearly bare, smooth, green; fronds eight to twenty-four inches long, simply pinnate or the lower pinnae again compound, the central, terminal pinna elongate, slender-pointed, cut nearly to the rachis into numerous close, parallel, rather long-oblong, obtuse, entire lobes; three to eight or more pairs of lateral pinnae, three to eight inches long, about an inch wide, deeply cut into numerous lobes like the terminal pinna; basal pinna may have branches on the lower side, each lobed like the pinnae; sori continuous along the entire margin, only interrupted in places at tips and bases of the lobes. In all warm countries.

A key in Merrill's "Flora of Manila" separates these three species of *Pteris* as follows:

1. Veins free; lowest pinnae bipinnatifid.

Pteris quadriaurita.

1'. Veins anastomosing (running together), forming narrow areolae along the costa only (i. e. the veins at their base arch over toward each other, leaving a triangular area along the costa); upper part of the frond simply pinnate, the lower pinnae forked and bipinnatifid. *Pteris biaurita*.

1''. Veins copiously anastomosing; coarse ferns with 3-partite fronds. *Pteris tripartita*.

Acrostichum aureum Linnaeus. Marsh fern, "langayao" or "lagngayao". A large, robust, simple pinnate fern, growing in brackish swamps and marshy places. Smooth, leathery fronds on stout clustered stipes, which arise from a short, stout, erect rootstock; pinnae stalked, alternate, six to eight inches long, one to two inches wide, entire, with a network of veins, without veinlets; a few pinnae at the apex of the frond are fertile, their entire surface covered by a thick layer of deep brown paraphysis and sporangia. Common in Le Cienaga swamp, near Agaña, and in other marshy places. Widely distributed along the seashore in the tropics of both hemispheres.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia (Burmann) Swartz. Small land fern, with clusters of wiry, dark, polished stipes, four to eight inches long, arising close together from a creeping rootstock, four to eight inches tall, with fibrous scales at the base; fronds four to eight inches long, three to four inches broad, triangular, tripinnatifid, the pinnae in numerous opposite pairs, the lowest two to four inches long, one-half inch broad, triangular; pinnae longer and larger on the lower side, one inch long, cut down to the rachis into small, oblong, entire, or pinnatifid, wavy-edged segments; texture somewhat leathery; rachis polished dark brown, like the stipe; sori roundish or almost continuous along the margins of the pinnule lobes. Tropical Asia to New Zealand and Polynesia.

Sphenomeris chusana (Linnaeus) Copeland [formerly called *Odontosoria chinensis*]. Creeping rootstock densely clothed with reddish hairs, gives rise to tufted stipes, continuous with the rootstock; fronds three to four-pinnate; length of stipe and frond up to three feet; pinnae alternate, up to sixteen inches long and three inches wide; the ultimate pinnule segments are linear wedge-shaped, very small and delicate, giving the frond a lacy appearance. Sori cup-shaped, terminal or nearly so, one or two near the tip of each segment. Polynesia to tropical Asia and Madagascar.

Odontosoria retusa (Cavanilles) J. Smith. Similar to the above, but the lobes a little larger and more wedge-shaped, the base of the wedge being outward and more or less toothed.

Nephrolepis biserrata (Swartz) Schott. [formerly called *Nephrolepis acuta*]. An epiphyte, with tufted stipes, four to eight inches long, firm, naked, and slightly scaly; fronds two to four feet long, eight to twelve inches wide; pinnae four to eight inches long, one-half to one inch broad, acute, the edge slightly wavy, the upper side of the base with an "ear," the lower rounded; sori just below the margin, in some specimens one at every "wave" of the margin. Tropics of both hemispheres.

Nephrolepis acutifolia (Desvaux) Christensen. Rootstock with brown scales; stipes hirsute; fronds long, narrow, the pinnae leathery, acutely pointed, the edges smooth, looking as if they had been "hemmed," because the sori are located on the exact edge; white dots along the upper margin of the pinnae. Malay islands to Polynesia.

Nephrolepis hirsutula (Forster) Presl. An epiphyte with long, narrow simply pinnate fronds, hanging gracefully from the limbs of forest trees. Rootstock erect, stout, densely covered with dark brown scales; stipes stout, clustered, two to eight inches long, bearing dark brown scales; fronds usually less than sixteen inches long and four inches wide, with a scaly rachis; pinnae sessile, their bases broadly rounded on the lower side, barbed on the upper, clothed beneath with scales; sori round, near the margins, with an indusium. In dry thickets. Tropics of both hemispheres.

Humata heterophylla (Smith) Desvaux. "Umata fern." A creeping fern with two types of fronds: simple, entire sterile ones, shaped like lance-heads; and deeply lobed, wavy-edged fertile ones. The wide-creeping rootstock is very long and slender, scaly and with short red hairs; the fronds short-stalked, three to six inches long and an inch broad, bare, almost leathery; sori two to ten to a lobe, each occupying an angle of the lobe, at the end of a vein. Malaya and Polynesia. The genus was named for the town of Umatac, Guam.

Davallia solida (Forster) Swartz. "Glossy fern," "pugua machena." A graceful fern, with glossy, divided fronds, climbing on the trunks and limbs of forest trees. Rootstock stout, about one-quarter inch in diameter, densely clothed with fibers and the black bases of scales which lose their brown tips; stipe slender, strong, erect, up to ten inches long; frond eighteen inches long or smaller, triangular, thrice-pinnate (four times divided at the base), brownish green, apex with a moderately broad, undivided center; segments of the fertile frond deeply toothed, narrower and sharper, veins uniform, texture leathery; sori nearly marginal on the lobes of the pinnules, indusium twice as long as broad. Malaya to Australia and Polynesia.

Cyclophorus adinescens (Swartz) Desvaux. "Creeping fern." A creeping or climbing fern, with small, simple fronds, usually found growing on the trunks of trees. Rootstock firm, but slender, with long, deciduous scales; fronds of two forms: sterile ones two inches long, three-fifths inch wide, elliptical or spade-shaped, blunt; the fertile ones

longer and narrower, four to six inches by one-quarter inch, leathery; upper surface bare, lower thinly coated with white tomentum in the sterile, more densely in the fertile, in which the small, reddish-brown sori are buried, in the upper portion. Common near the sea from tropical Asia to Polynesia.

Hymenolepsis spicata (Linnaeus the younger) Presl. Epiphytic ferns, with simple, elongate, entire, leathery fronds, on the contracted apex of which the spores are born. Stipes crowded, attached to a short, creeping, scaly rootstock; spore cases, without distinction into sori, cover the back of the distinct, terminal portion of the frond, protected when young by its reflexed margin. Tropical Asia, Madagascar and Malaya, to Polynesia.

Polypodium phymatodes Linnaeus. "Oak-leaf fern," "kahla" or "kahla." A climbing fern, with pinnatifid or deeply lobed fronds, resembling great oak leaves. Rootstock wide-creeping, woody, with dark brown scales; stipes firm, erect, glossy; fronds varying from simple, oblong-lanceolate, to pinnately lobed, even cut down to a broadly-winged rachis into numerous entire lobes; texture leathery, both sides bare; no distinct main veins; sori large, reddish-brown cushions, scattered, more or less imbedded. Common in Guam forests and growing on stone walls and tiled house roofs. Spread from tropical Asia and Africa to Australia and Polynesia.

Polypodium punctatum (Linnaeus) Swartz. [Formerly called *Microsorium iridoides*.] A terrestrial fern, with large, broadly linear or sword-shaped fronds, dotted with sori on the back. Tropical Africa and Asia, through Malaya to Polynesia.

Vittaria elongata Swartz. "Ribbon fern." An epiphyte, with grass-like fronds, crowded upon a short, creeping rootstock, which is clothed with dark, narrow scales; fronds ten to forty inches long, one-fifth to one-half inch wide, simple, entire, with inconspicuous veins; sori in a deep marginal groove on the upper part of the frond. Grows like tufts of grass on rocks and limbs of trees. Tropical Asia to Polynesia.

Antrophyum plantagineum (Cavilles) Kaulfuss. An epiphyte, with simple, plantain-like fronds, growing from a densely matted, scaly, creeping rootstock, the copious roots of which make a water-holding pad or cushion; stipe up to five inches long, not winged; frond up to ten inches long, one or two inches wide, costa usually evident near the base, veins running together; sori linear, branched or forming a network, along the veins, principally in the upper part of the fronds. Found on trees near Yigo and Machanao. Widespread from India to Polynesia.

To be continued

[Editor's Note: Mr. Bryan, curator of collections at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, T. H., has had much experience in field collecting and scientific exploration in the Pacific. He recently spent some time in Guam assisting in the reorganization of the Guam Museum and in collecting natural history specimens and carrying on scientific studies.]

VITAL STATISTICS OF GUAM

Vital statistics for the period from 22 December, 1936, to 20 January, 1937, are as follows:

SUMMARY

Marriages	11
Births	83
Deaths	23
Present native population	20,931
Other than native population	1,336
Total	22,267

MARRIAGES

Agana

José S. Pangelinan to Ana L. Manibusan
 Gregorio S. N. Camacho to Ana T. Rosario
 Vicente I. Franquez to Maria C. Guerrero
 José S. Toves to Magdalena T. Sablan

Agat

Vicente R. Chaco to Maria G. Palomo
 José C. Santos to Magdalena N. Nededog

Merizo

Mariano N. Nangauta to Rosalia C. Champaco
 Antonio L. G. Cruz to Ana F. Quinene
 Joaquin D. Leon Guerrero to Josefina M. Reyes

Sumay

Joaquin S. Babauta to Maria S. Santos
 Alfonso M. Camacho to Felicidad S. Santos

Births

Agana

José and Josefa B. Cruz a daughter Maria
 Manuel and Maria S. Santos a baby boy
 José and Joaquina S. A. Castro a son David
 Rafael
 Juan and Magdalena C. Matanane a daughter
 Beatrice
 Vicente and Remedios C. Fejarang a baby boy
 José and Rosa A. Cruz a son José
 Enrique and Emeteria L. G. Camacho a son José
 Manuel and Maria L. G. Baza a son David
 Manuel and Vicenta T. Mafnas a son José
 Vicente and Joaquina C. Hernandez a daughter
 Teresita

José and Rosa S. Leon Guerrero a daughter Jesusa
 Manuel and Margarita C. Aguon a daughter Jesusa
 Ramon and Maria Gregoria V. Ogo a son José
 Juan

Vicente and Maria Soledad C. Arriola a daughter
 Josefina
 Francisco and Rosalia T. Pangelinan a son Jesus
 Juan and Julita T. San Nicolas a daughter Maria
 Juan and Isabel V. Cepeda a son Juan Tomas
 Jesus and Engracia C. Manibusan a son Johnny
 Felix and Consolacion A. Calvo a daughter Rufina
 Asemcion

Joaquin and Ursula Z. Santos a daughter Maria
 Concepcion

Manuel and Magdalena T. Maanao a son José
 Francisco and Veronica Q. Ojeda a son Jesus
 Joaquin and Felisa A. Guerrero a daughter Maria
 Rosario

José and Maria F. Camacho a daughter Gloria
 Matilde

Augustin and Maria F. Toves a daughter Maria
 Vicente and Josefina D. Cruz a daughter Guadalupe

Mariano and Antonia C. San Nicolas a son Ignacio
 Juan and Joaquina S. N. Aguon a daughter Maria

Pedro and Maria C. Toves a daughter Sylvia
 Joaquin and Angelina M. Duenas a daughter Ana

Jesus and Tomasa M. Castro a daughter Sylvia
 Augusto and Dolores S. Cruz a son Franklin

José and Maria Q. Tenorio a son Gonzalo

Gabriel and Rosa C. Pereda a daughter Maria

Juan and Antonia R. Guerrero a son Pedro

Adolfo and Dorothea G. Sgambelluri a son Adolfo

 Peter

Juan and Guadalupe D. Sablan a son Herman
 Antonio and Delfina T. Garrido a daughter Juana
 Joaquin and Mercedes F. Untalan a daughter

 Bertha Irene

Juan and Rosa D. Untalan a daughter Jesusa

José and Maria L. G. Cruz a daughter Dolores

José and Rufina R. Fejarang a daughter Jovita

Galo and Concepcion P. Salas a son Galo Marcelo

Pedro and Magdalena B. San Nicolas a daughter

 Teresita

Barrigada

Manuel and Maria Q. Perez a daughter Angelina
 Sinajana

Teodoro and Soledad Q. Taimanglo a son Juan
 Gregorio and Manuela Q. Lizama a son Gregorio

Asan

Juan and Celia M. Afleje a daughter Marian
 Myrna

Vicente and Francisco T. Maanao a son Vicente
 Yona

Jesus and Felisa T. Aguero a son Artemio

Pedro and Rosa P. Balajadia a son Francisco

Dededo

Juan and Dolores T. Lujan a daughter Jesusa

Manuel and Amalia S. A. Rivera a daughter Dolores

José and Maria B. Santos a daughter Ana

José and Ana D. Cepeda a son Julian

Luis and Emilia C. Camacho a son Abraham

Piti

Juan and Josefa C. Quenga a son Johnny

Jesus and Engracia C. Terlaje a daughter Regina

Agat

Juan and Ana S. San Nicolas a daughter Natividad

Jesus and Antonia A. Quidachay a son Antonio

Vicente and Concepcion C. Acfalle a daughter

Soledad

Merizo

Santiago and Josefa Q. Quinene a daughter Rosa
 Ignacio and Dolores A. Soriano a son Juan
 Joaquin and Antonia C. Lujan a daughter Rosita
 Juan and Narcisa N. Cruz a son Vicente
 Demetrio and Antonia N. Meno a son Jesus
sumay

José and Amparo C. Toves a son Andrew Edward
 Pedro and Engracia P. Diaz a son Gregorio
 Vicente and Maria A. Taijeron a daughter Maria

Guadalupe

Andres and Maria C. Charfauros a daughter Maria
 Simon and Isabel M. Cruz a daughter Concepcion
 Manuel and Teresa R. Mendiola a daughter Jesusa

Talofofo

José and Josefa P. Pablo a daughter Rosa

Inarajan

Jesus and Maria S. N. Duenas a son Vicente
 Vicente and Concepcion P. Diego a son Fred

DEATHS*Agana*

José T. Mafnas
 A baby boy of Remedios C. Fejarang

Still born
 Still born

A baby boy of Maria S. Santos

Still born
 15 years
 85 years
 Still born
 29 years
 36 years
 7 months
 61 years
 3 hours
 57 years
 72 years
 25 years
 1 year
 5 months
 1 month

Miguel C. Blas
 Manuel B. Asuncion
 Maria T. San Nicolas
 Remedios C. Fejarang
 Florentino S. Meno
 Pedro C. Duenas
 Jacinto A. Pablo
 Maria C. Pereda
 Francisco F. Santos
 Maria T. Crisostomo
 Rosario L. Taitano
 Trinidad L. Cepeda
 Vicente Roque S. Cepeda
 Guadalupe Josefa Pangelinan

Agat

Ana M. Chargualaf
 Tomas C. Reyes
 Ana R. Santos
 Felisa C. Nededog

10 months
 1 year
 39 years
 70 years

Sumay

Guillermo S. Camacho

84 years

Sinajana

Vicente Q. Gogue

9 years

Agricultural Notes

The project covering the introduction of sugar cane is nearly completed. Distributions made during the past months covered most farming districts. The Department of Agriculture plans to occasionally check the growth of these plants. No additional plantings are being made on the Department of Agriculture Farm as it is expected that sufficient seed to take care of future demands can be procured from the plantings distributed.

Two frogs recently introduced into the Island have been liberated in a swamp near the Agaña River.

No serious set back to the Island rice crop has been noted with the exception of slight damage to some fields from the recent earthquakes which cracked the rice beds and permitted a considerable seepage of water.

The corn crop at Barrigada was harvested during December. Although the local Guam corn and the yellow varieties were planted in separate plots, cross pollination from the yellow varieties had taken place as shown by the presence of yellow kernels in the Guam corn ears.

Both Yellow Fling and Yellow Dent corn failed to thrive during the last planting. The plants of these two varieties were generally stunted and only tasseled. Neither produced ears. The Guam corn was normal in all respects. All varieties were planted at the same time and in practically

the same locality.

Five hundred and forty-four fruit tree seedlings were distributed during the past month by the Department of Agriculture.

Since the Guam white corn recently planted at the Barrigada Farm showed its superiority over the imported Yellow Dent and Yellow Flint varieties less emphasis is being placed on the planting of yellow corn in the upland districts although the latter varieties are unquestionably superior in food value for live stock over white corn. The successful crops of sun flower seed at the Barrigada Farm give a hope toward the improvement of local feed for poultry. The supply of copra cake meal continued to be low throughout the month, although a combination of this meal and paddy rice was proven to be an economical feed for the Department of Agriculture Farm chickens.

The various projects of the Department, to improve the strain of poultry, swine, cattle and horses on the Island are being continued.

Several banana corms for seed will soon be available from the banana orchard at the Department of Agriculture Farm for distribution. Many of the plants have recently started to bear fruit. With the exception of a few Prodenia caterpillars found working on the leaves, no other pests have been discovered.

Government House Notes

Mrs. B. V. McCandlish entertained twenty-four ladies of the Naval Colony at luncheon and bridge on Thursday, 7 January, honoring Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, wife of Captain Litzenberg, U. S. M. C., who left Guam for the United States via the U. S. S. Chaumont.

Governor and Mrs. McCandlish entertained at dinner on the occasion of the visit of the U. S. S. Chaumont on 18 January. The guests included Captain R. A. White, commanding officer of the U. S. S. Chaumont, Commander and Mrs. J. L. McCrea, Captain and Mrs. L. C. Whitaker, Captain and Mrs. H. L. Litzenberg, Lieutenant J. R. George, Lieutenant and Mrs. L. C. Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beasely, Mrs. Clara Wood and Miss Pritchett. After dinner the guests enjoyed dancing at the Officers Club.

Social Notes

The home of Major and Mrs. William B. Croka was the scene of a surprise birthday dinner on 29 December. The guests of honor were Lieutenant Commander Edward Goodbody and Major Croka, whose birthdays fell on that date.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. H. Lenson entertained at dinner on 7 January for Captain and Mrs. Lucian Whitaker, Captain and Mrs. Richard Cutts and Lieutenant and Mrs. Karl Thieme. After dinner the Lasons took their guests to the Gaiety Theater.

In celebration of her fourteenth birthday, on Friday, 8 January, Miss Louise Rath was hostess at dinner to a group of sixteen young friends. Games, dancing and movies provided the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. William B. Croka was hostess at a bridge luncheon on 9 January, honoring Mrs. Homer L. Litzenberg, who departed for the States on the Chaumont.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. H. Lenson had as their dinner guests on Transport Night, 16 January, Commander and Mrs. Morris M. Leonard, Lieutenant and Mrs. Colonel H. Mansfield, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Percy W. McCord and Lieutenant and Mrs. J. B. Bliss.

Commander and Mrs. J. L. McCrea and Captain and Mrs. M. Watchman Jr., entertained one hundred ten members of the Naval Colony at a dinner dance at the Officers Club, Saturday evening, 23 January.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud H. Davis are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Mary Jane, 28 December, 1936.

Miss Rita S. Borja Weds Mr. Lorenzo T. Siguenza

The Parochial Church at Sumay was the scene, on Saturday morning, 15 January, of a wedding which was of great interest both to native residents and to many members of the Service Colony. On this occasion Miss Rita Sablan Borja, of Sumay, became the bride of Mr. Lorenzo T. Siguenza, of Agaña.

Miss Borja, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vicente Taitano Borja, wore a gown of white satin and all-over lace and carried a large bouquet of tuberose. The ceremony, which was solemnized by Padre Gil de Legaria, was attended by many friends and relatives of both young people.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents and at mid-day a luncheon in honor of the newly married pair took place at American Legion Hall. There were approximately one hundred guests, American and Chamorro friends of Mr. and Mrs. Siguenza.

The bridegroom is well known throughout the Island for his work during several years past in the Department of Education as director of the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs, and as one of the organizers and leaders of the Boy Scout movement in Guam.

The young couple, who will make their home in Agaña, have the sincere good wishes of their many friends for a long and happy life.

Sport Fishing in Guam

The prediction has been made many times in recent months that, as trans-Pacific Clipper passenger traffic increases, Guam will become a resort for sport fishermen and others who seek a quiet refuge and respite from business cares. There are plenty of fish in the sea and it is seldom indeed that fishing enthusiasts return from their day's work empty handed.

A motor boat can usually be arranged for on a few hours' notice, and old clothes, if not in the traveling kit of the visitor, can be borrowed without difficulty. Both hand lines and rod and reel are used. The real sportsman usually prefers the latter and may be assured of a good scrap if he is so fortunate as to hook a dolphin, tuna or barracuda, all of which abound in these waters.

Because of the decline in recent years of deep sea fishing among the Chamorro people, who, for very good reason, do not like to go outside the reefs in their light native canoes fishing in general has been somewhat neglected. The local markets are seldom as well supplied with deep sea fish as most members of the service colony might wish, and it therefore frequently behoves the American resident to go out and catch his own. Someone in this frame of mind can usually be found who will make up a fishing party to include strangers who want a day's sport.

If you want to go fishing while in Guam, do not hesitate to mention that fact to someone.

MARINE ACTIVITIES

By *F. Argent*

In again, folks! Now that every-one has recuperated from the strenuous Holiday(s) grind we can settle down to the somewhat complicated job of over-hauling those New Years resolutions that for various reasons just didn't seem to hold up. There are a few here who deny having made any, but their arguments are far from convincing—besides we've the evidence!

Packing, buying, stuffing, borrowing and eagerly attempting to locate the dubious where-abouts of our eminent Police-Sergeant, have had our "State-side" detail in something of a tempest during the last couple of days. Why some of them should seem so anxious to leave this "gem of the Marianas" after only two years here, has me puzzled! Charley Parker and Rudie Fimmel refuse to explain their far away looks. We've been wondering if it is the past, future, or their sojourn in Guam that is at the bottom of it all. QM-Sgt. Jones and family have decided to leave our happy throng and go State-side too. Sgt. Jones says he's looking forward to the conquering of more difficult golf courses. Staff-Sgt. Hord, our baseball playing mess sergeant is having a bunk reserved for himself on the Chau - Maru, on account. He doesn't seem quite sorrowful enough about leaving here to suit me. After all, it would seem that he should be a little reluctant at leaving, if only because of the ability as a golfer he has attained while here. Sez he, "Ah aint sayin' ah is, 'n ah aint sayin' ah aint— ah jest aint sayin'." I fear we can't get a conviction on that. Chief-Cook Peter P. Wroble isn't to be quoted, but some-body says that Peter P. said no less than seventy-six times (with slight intervals of course) during one day recently: "Yessirree! I'm goin' back to good old Amerikey and you aint, but don't you wish you was? Heh, heh, heh!" During Pete's term here he has served in about every local capacity of honor we've had, and has been a candidate for the rest. Pete says being Mayor of Sumay was alright but it required too much personal attention,— for a working man. "All good things come to an end sometime," so sayeth Sgt. W. T. "Charlie Schultz" Taylor, of the Radio Shack and various parts of Sumay, as he too is on paper for the states. The entire command is greatly indebted to Sgt. Taylor for the fine work he has done while here. The rumor is going around

that Taylor disliked immensely to give his exalted position as "Chief Counsellor" to the people of Sumay, but if you got to go, you got to go.

The rest of the fellows on the "Home-Bound" detail are: Pfc. Dunn, and Privates R. L. Conners, F. A. Dougherty, T. Barsch, W. H. Tracy and B. C. Walker. Well, here's a sincere "so long" to all you fellows on the "home bound detail" from the remaining Marine personnel and the hope that we'll be seein' you again.

Our baseball team has gotten into it's stride it seems and the next half should see them playing some mighty fine ball.

It's rather impossible for my stooges to get the "dope" on everybody at one time, but just be patient and I assure one and all that they shall be amply rewarded in the here-after, or thereabout. The results turned in to date are as follows:-

Operator sixty eight and one half reports that Pierce is lucky in cards but unlucky in— Its a good game, you guess!

Choo-Choo Baker is a menace to life and limb alike.

"Dinty" Moore and "Jerry" Jirasek getting the full benefit of A. M. dew and ozone— it's rumored that Dinty is much faster on his feet than even he himself thought.

The goings and comings of Cash and Cummings have as yet not reached the press.

Shane denies it!

Newton, Pugh, and various others assert that they have squatters rights to certain sections of the top-side verandahs.

Pfcs. Coleman and Brooks, Inc., are now enlisting recruits in their bicycle club.

What makes the "garage force" all so good looking? Could it be chicken dinners and vigorously massaging the scalp with spirits?

Watch for our next edition— possibility of big exposure. ADIOS.

Keeping Up With The Gold Star

Our current stay in Guam, much longer than usual, has been marked chiefly by athletic interest. "Guam Routine" has made many afternoons available for practice and the untiring energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Lidstone, Ship's Athletic Officer, has seen that they weren't wasted. The result is a baseball team that has been giving an excellent account of itself.

A member in good standing of the island league, we have games scheduled with all other teams and of six already played, four have resulted in victories. All hands aboard are appreciative of Thomas' fine pitching and he has given our opponents adequate reason for similar feelings.

The football season was terminated on New Year's Day in a hard-fought game with the surprisingly strong Penguin eleven. The game was marked by spectacular playing on both sides and finally resulted in a hard-earned 9-7 victory for the Gold Star. An earlier game on Christmas Day, equally hotly contested, resulted in a 6-0 victory for the Penguin whose team deserves a great deal of praise for the spirit and ability they have shown in the face of insufficient practice and equipment.

Interest has been aroused in a volley-ball team for which they have been more than enough volunteers. Our bowling team, which hopes for better luck next time, is composed principally of

members of the Supply Department. Sponsored and captained by Hale Northup, its members are Stricklin, Aldrich and Darrel, with Dickinson, Lambert and Montgomery filling in as the occasion demanded.

Although no smoker himself, sailing-master Stratton and his second division crew won handily in a whale boat race against a first division outfit captained by Beach with six cartons of cigarettes as the prize. The object of the race was to work the boats first under oars and then under sail around a prescribed course in the harbor and the reward to the winning crew was furnished by Ship's Service. Immediate result of the second division victory was a challenge from Master-at-Arms Kennedy and his mess-cooks to a similar race which at this writing has not yet taken place.

Publicity given in the Recorder to various points of interest about the island has led to several hiking parties, especially to the caves at Inarajan and Talofofo. Other pedal exercise has been made available by landing force drills and simulation of actual service conditions have made it entertaining and instructive to all taking part.

Members of the Supply Department attended a banquet given as a farewell honor to Pay Clerk Beasley, returning to the States via the Chaumont. The current crop of "short-timers" also commenced their homeward trek aboard the transport.

Prominent Resident Passes Away

Continued from page 6-A

was washed ashore, broadside on. The following is quoted from a letter written by Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy.

"Successive seas coming in rapid succession threw her nearly on her beam ends. Fortunately the anchor caught and held on the coral reef which fringes the Island, and by exceptional exertions hauling at the anchor cable, Mr. W. W. Rowley, Master Blacksmith of this Naval Station, who was serving as a volunteer on this expedition and Afleje (the coxswain) were able to swing the bow of the steamer seaward and to work her off the rocks."

Of Mr. Rowley's many interests, it is believed that he had the greatest fondness for his print shop. He was the son of a printer and followed easily in his father's footsteps. After his retirement from the federal service he spent many hours every day at his desk. Visitors were always welcome and Mr. Rowley liked nothing better than to have someone come in with a question about Guam history that gave him an opportunity to take down from his shelves some of his favorite old books, among which there are a number of

rare, out-of-print volumes treating of the early days in this and other Islands in the South Seas.

He is one of a small group of Americans who, having come to Guam in the early days of the American Occupation, chose to remain here and establish a home. Thus he was privileged to witness the progress of Island affairs and the changes that took place from year to year and from one administration to another. He numbered among his friends nineteen Governors of Guam and many other naval officers who served in high places in the Naval Government. His quiet, gentle manner as well as his philosophical outlook on life endeared him to all who shared his friendship.

His death leaves a vacancy in the community that it will be difficult to fill. He was, without doubt, one of the best loved residents of Guam, one whose efforts on behalf of the Island and its people were untiring.

Funeral services were conducted at the Rowley residence in Agana on 27 January, followed by interment in the Naval Cemetery, with Masonic burial service.

SHIPPING NOTES

PROSPECTIVE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Ships	Direction	Depart	GUAM		
			Arrive	Depart	Arrive
HENDERSON	West	15 Jan. San Francisco	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	15 Feb. Manila
GOLD STAR	East	5 Feb. Manila	12 Feb.		
*GOLD STAR	North		19 Feb.	25 Feb. Yokohama	
GRANT	West	3 Feb. San Francisco	20 Feb.	20 Feb.	25 Feb. Manila
HENDERSON	East	17 Mar. Manila	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	18 Apr. San Francisco
*GOLD STAR	East	6 Apr. Manila	13 Apr.		

*Tentative.

Vessels in Port

U. S. S. Penguin, Station Tug, Lieut. Kenneth R. Hall, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

U. S. S. R. L. Barnes, Floating Oil Depot, Lieut. Karl A. Thieme, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Arrived

Philippine Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 19 December, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail and 5 packages air express for Guam.

Philippine Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 23 December, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

China Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 23 December, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail, 2 packages air express, and one passenger for Guam — Mr. Frank McKenzie, employee of Pan American Airways.

China Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 27 December, from Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 28 December, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail for Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 1 January, from Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail for Guam.

Philippine Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 7 January, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail and 1 package air express for Guam.

China Clipper, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 12 January, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 3 bags of mail and 1 package air express for Guam.

China Clipper, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 16 January, from Manila, P. I., with 4 bags of mail, 1 package air express, and 1 passenger for Guam — Mr. Thurston Ramsey.

Philippine Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 18 January, from Manila, P. I., with mail for Guam.

U. S. S. Chaumont, Capt. R. A. White, U. S. N., Commanding, on 13 January, from Manila, P. I., with 236 bags of mail, and 525 cubic tons of freight for Guam.

Hawaiian Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 21 January, from United States via Honolulu, T. H., Midway and Wake, with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger for Guam — Miss Dorothy M. Clark.

Hawaiian Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 25 January, from Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail for Guam.

Departed

Philippine Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 20 December, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

Philippine Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 24 December, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

China Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 24 December, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

China Clipper, R. A. Dahlstrom, Master, on 28 December, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Mr. Frank McKenzie, employee of Pan American Airways.

Hawaiian Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 29 December, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Mr. Delvin E. Axe, employee of Pan American Airways.

Hawaiian Clipper, H. E. Gray, Master, on 2 January, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail from Guam.

Philippine Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 8 January, for Manila, P. I., with 1 bag of mail from Guam.

China Clipper, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 13 January, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Mr. Lewis C. Hudson.

Continued on page 28

HOUSEHOLD HELPS AND HINTS

By *D. L. C.*

PAPAYA

This month the papayas are particularly good and bountiful, so that I have ventured to deal with them mainly and hope to give my readers some new and interesting recipes.

Papaya, which is indigenous to tropical climes, is supposed to have been originally cultivated in Mexico long before America was discovered and from there the seeds were taken to the rest of the tropical world. It has many names, such as, papaw, paw-paw, lechosa in Puerto Rico, "fruta bomba" in Havana and papaiamaran in Malabar. The fruit contains a large quantity of papain, which is a great aid to digestion and is closely related to pepsin.

The fruit is excellent for breakfast, as we all know, served raw and very cold, with sugar, or salt and pepper, and a quarter of lime or lemon. But there many other ways of serving papaya as a vegetable or as a dessert. The following recipes are recommended:

As a Vegetable

Papaya Delmonico

After peeling and dicing a small unripened papaya, stew and drain. Place in buttered baking dish, season and cover with a simple white sauce, sprinkle grated cheese generously over top and put in hot oven until cheese is thoroughly melted.

Papaya Cakes

Stew a ripe papaya. When cold, shape into small cakes adding sufficient bread crumbs to hold them together. Dip in egg yolk, then in bread crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain well before serving.

Papaya, also as a vegetable, is good just stewed with a little brown sugar, salt and butter.

As a Dessert

Papaya Meringue

Line two pieplates with pastry, put in the papaya mixture and bake in moderate oven until firm — about 45 minutes. Cover with a meringue made from the beaten egg white sand 6 tablespoonsful of sugar and brown in oven.

Papaya Tarts

1 cup cooked sieved papaya $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar
Juice of 2 limes 2 tablespoon cream

Bake in uncooked tart shells in a good hot oven for 20 minutes. Serve garnished with toasted almonds or walnuts — or whipped cream.

Papaya Pudding

2 cups of papaya, cooked and strained
1 orange, pulp and juice
grated rind of the orange and of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup fresh shredded coconut

To this mixture add a custard made with yolks of 2 eggs, 2 cups of milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar. Fold in beaten egg whites and bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes.

CHICKEN MARENGO

This manner of cooking chicken is supposed to have been invented by Napoleon's chef after the Battle of Marengo. Having run short of butter he used oil instead, which is now one of the essential ingredients of Chicken Marengo, together with tomatoes and garlic. There are many ways of serving it these days, different garnishes having been added by various chefs, but the foundations remain the same and the following is the recipe that is used in most French households, although the restaurants elaborate.

1 jointed chicken	12 tbs soup stock or 6 tbs of
3 tomatoes	white wine
1 tbs tomato puree	3 tbs of olive oil
1 clove of garlic	12 small mushrooms
a little flour	12 small pickled onions
	Salt and pepper

Put the oil in a sauce pan and when hot add the pieces of chicken and cook to a golden brown on all sides. Add the tomatoes and the tomato puree. Sprinkle the joints with a little flour, stir well until the flour browns, add the stock and wine, the mushrooms and onions previously slightly browned in butter, season with salt and pepper, add the garlic clove (if not obtainable the commissary has excellent prepared garlic flavoring) and simmer the whole gently for 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. When done arrange the pieces of chicken on a hot dish, garnish with the mushrooms and onions, and croutons of fried bread and pour the sauce over them. Serve.

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Entomological Report of Guam

Continued from page 9

quito with which everyone is familiar, was found breeding in many kinds of favorable locations, such as: water barrels (gasoline drums), tin cans, stagnant pools, hog wallows, etc.

Aedes sp. A day mosquito which has not yet been positively determined. It mostly inhabits the wild land and forests, where it continually annoys the visitor to, or the dweller in those regions. However, its bite is not so severe as the bite of the day mosquitoes in Hawaii. They commonly breed in the accumulated water at the axils of *Pandanus* leaves. *Pandanus* trees are numerous in the forests everywhere, there being two or three species. Even in dry weather they were found to contain enough water for the requirements of mosquito wrigglers. I found 16 of them in one tree examined. I also reared this mosquito from wrigglers found in tree cavities, and empty coconut shells which are lying about in great quantities everywhere.

No malaria mosquitoes are yet known in Guam.

Housefly

Houseflies are very abundant about houses, and also in the forests, and everywhere. Mostly they seem to be a smaller species than the usual housefly. They breed abundantly in cow dung and carabao dung, of which there is everywhere an abundance for the purpose. A parasite (*Spalangia cameroni*) was introduced for the housefly, from Honolulu, 1928. It became well established at the time, but now they are rather scarce. (The hornfly (*Hyperosia irritans*) which is such a bad cattle pest in Hawaii, is not found in Guam.)

Roaches and Ants

Periplaneta americana and *Periplaneta australasiae*, the cosmopolitan roaches, and numerous ants are a great annoyance about dwellings.

Forest Insects

Besides the leafminers and leafrollers already mentioned, a large number of species of these moths have been reared from the various forest trees. Other forest caterpillars have also been reared, producing a large assemblage of moths which have never been known or reported from Guam. Probably, when studied, they will mostly be found to be new species. Each is associated with its own special food plant. Much material has also been obtained in the other Orders of insects. The bulk of this accumulation of insect specimens has already been sent to Honolulu. In due time, it is hoped that it may be studied by experts working in the various Orders and Families, and that reports can be made on the results from time to time.

Guam Museum

Duplicate specimens of many of the commoner

or more conspicuous species of Guam insects have been left at the Guam Museum. They are in 6 glass-covered boxes for convenience of observation by anyone interested. Names have been placed for some of them, and key numbers supplied so that the others may be labelled by names which may be supplied later when they are ascertained. Another set of duplicate specimens has been supplied to the Edmund S. Root Agricultural School. In this set the insects are assembled according to the crops they are associated with.

The appended list may be of interest:

List of Crop Pests in Guam which do not occur in Hawaii.

Coconut	<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> , <i>Pseudococcus cocotis</i> , <i>Phasmid</i> , Tineid moth,	Coconut scale. Mealybug. Stick insect. Leaf moth.
Corn	<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> , <i>Marasmia trapezalis</i> , <i>Agromyzid</i> , Grasshopper.	European corn borer. Leafroller. Leafminer.
Rice	<i>Leptocorisa</i> sp., <i>Creontiades</i> , sp. <i>Nephrotettix bipunctata</i> , Delphacid leafhopper. Grasshoppers, Leafroller, Tineid moth, <i>Spodoptera</i> sp.	Rice bug. Leaf bug. Leaf hopper. 3 or 4 species. Pyralid moth. Larvae in heads. Armyworm.
Sugar cane	<i>Perkinsiella thompsoni</i> , <i>Neomaskellia bergi</i> , Cane rust,	Leaf hopper. Cane aleurod.
Taro	<i>Prodenia litura</i> , Aleurod.	Disease on leaves. Noctuid moth.
Tobacco	<i>Megamelus proserpina</i> ,	Leafhopper. (This was discovered in Honolulu this year. Is being eradicated.)
Banana	<i>Prodenia litura</i> , <i>Callobelicus crassicornis</i> , Grasshoppers,	Noctuid moth. Leaf bug. 2 or 3 species.
	<i>Prodenia litura</i> , <i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> , <i>Holotrichia mindanaoana</i> , <i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> , Grasshopper.	Noctuid moth. Coconut scale. Large brown beetle. Weevil borer.

Continued on page 26

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First History of Guam

Continued from page 11

God was trying to hasten the despatch of Padre Sanvitores' affairs in behalf of the *Ladrones*. And thus it was, for on the following day, although it was a Sunday during the Carnival, the Viceroy met with his Council and all members, contrary to their previously expressed intentions, voted that ten thousand pesos be supplied Padre Sanvitores for his Mission. Some concern was still expressed as to how news of the matter would be received in Spain. The Council had taken action on the matter without special license to do so.

Fortunately, this caused no embarrassment, because eighteen wealthy persons came forward as guarantors, agreeing to refund the full amount to the Royal Treasury if His Majesty did not accord his entire approval. One of the guarantors said, "Not only ten thousand, but sixty thousand pesos would be guaranteed, so great was the love they had for the venerable Padre, who had more than enough friends who came to offer assistance, so anxious were they to have a part in any work so pleasing in the sight of God and so greatly desired by his Servant." (Sanvit. p. 183)

His credit secured, there remained one more difficulty in his path, usually the greatest one — that of obtaining the money promptly. This too, was seemingly overcome, for all the officials bent every effort towards procuring funds quickly, as if they were laboring for their own private interests.

But it appeared after all, that it was the peculiar disposition of Providence that having been granted the sum of ten thousand pesos from the Royal Treasury, the actual money could not be obtained, by reason of the fact that Admiral Don Bartolomé Múñoz, who had the necessary papers in his charge, died, and the papers were sent on to Manila. The matter of payment later had the entire approval

of the Queen by means of a Royal Cedula, and although it was not possible to make this effective, there was nevertheless much assistance from other sources. Many devout persons in Mexico City contributed money, others gave their jewels to swell the fund with which the new church would be built and furnished with crosses, images, paintings, altars and chalices.

That which Padre Sanvitores was most anxious to obtain, and which he sought among his supporters, was cloth of any variety or quality, in any length whatever, with which to cover the nudity of the poor islanders he was about to evangelize, as required by Christian decency.

The most liberal contribution of all came from his beloved Congregation of San Francisco Xavier,† which gave him ten thousand pesos for the conversion of the islands.

He remained three months in Mexico, busy with his affairs until at last the hour arrived for his embarkation to the Marianas, which he called The Promised Land and of which he constantly talked.

The Congregation of San Francisco Xavier, not content with keeping his letters and other small personal articles as mementos, had a portrait of him painted, which they later hung among other portraits of distinguished men of the Society of San Francisco Xavier.

(To be continued)

[†]The statement by several modern writers that the Jesuits gave this amount of money to P. Sanvitores is another inaccuracy. The money was donated by the Congregation of St. Francis Xavier, a religious and charitable society composed of ecclesiastical and lay people, members of the Church, but not of the Jesuit Company. There were and still are many societies of that nature connected with the Catholic Church and with Protestant churches as well. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul functions in Guam under supervision of the Capuchin Missionaries, yet it would be untrue to state that funds dispersed by them for charity were given by the Capuchin Order.

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Ten, Twenty And Twenty-Five Years Ago This Month

Continued from page 5

the writing may be sufficiently restored to permit a translation.

On February 5 the German gunboat Cormoran entered Apra Harbor. Her officers are as follows: Commander Ebert, Commanding, Lieut. Comdrs. Weber and Crusemann, Lieutenants von Abenroth, von Wickede and Wende, Sublieutenant Witschetzky, Surgeon Rohricht, Chief Engineer Kichberger and Paymaster Kock.

The Upi road has been entirely completed. Owing perhaps to the fact that the best white cacao is found in the northern part of the Island, this road presents an exceptionally good surface and appearance. The Sinajana road is being repaired and extended in the direction of Pago. A schoolhouse is soon to be erected in this vicinity. The waterworks at Merizo have been completed, and the road repaired and finished from Umatac to Inarajan. Work on the Umatac water supply system has been suspended awaiting the arrival of more cement. The Agat road has been put in excellent condition most of the way between Agat and Atantana Bridge, and the work is being rapidly pushed in the direction of Piti. A pipe line from the Asan water system is being run to the Presidio at the lower end of Asan. The new target range is being rapidly made ready for use. It will be greatly superior to the old one, as the range lies across a level field instead of water, and the difficulty of having to make the skirmish run on an arc around the beach is avoided. The channel to the coalwharf in Agaña is almost complete.

News has reached Guam that there is a shortage in the Rice crop of China, and that the price of rice has advanced.

The Governor recommends the People of Guam to plant as much corn as they can during this month of February, so that the food supply shall be sufficient, and not subject them to high prices for rice and other imported foods.

O'KEEFE, KING OF YAP

Continued from page 1

meanwhile catering to a certain degree to the habits and prejudices of the natives until his hold upon them was indeed that of a sovereign. His lands were legitimately acquired from chiefs and leaders who were their former owners. As he obtained territory he took over the rights and privileges of the chiefs he displaced and imposed his will on his subjects without hindrance.

He built a veritable palace for his favorite wife and her offspring. From a flag pole on its roof he flew the Stars and Stripes and under that his house flag marked "O' K."—*To be continued.*

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Guam Golf & Country Club Notes

The past month has seen a great deal of golfing activity, most important of which was the play-off of the Annual Championship Match for 1936.

The championship was won by J. E. Messick, RM 2c, USN., for the second consecutive year; S. W. Jones, QM Sgt USMC, won the Runner-Up Cup, with Lt. A. W. Loy, (MC) USN, and L. C. Caldwell, CWT, USN, winning first place in Flights B & C respectively.

The ladies also played a handicap tournament for the 1936 Championship, which was won by Mrs. J. A. Clark; second place going to Mrs. E. W. Lawson.

The Annual Bannon Cup Match was won by Lt. F. K. Sullivan, (DC) USN, who also won the Marine Corps Memorial Match.

Several of our old members left on the U. S. S. Chaumont and more are scheduled to leave on the Henderson in February. We are particularly sorry to lose two members who have done so much to keep the Club active during their tours of duty in Guam; Pay Clerk J. H. Rath, USMC, who during his term as Secretary-Treasurer worked hard to increase the membership, and by his untiring efforts placed the Club's finances on a sound basis; the other Q. M. Sgt Jones, continually served on one or more committees managing the Club's affairs.

An innovation of particular interest to the lady members of the Club was inaugurated during January, with the naming of a committee of women to arrange their own tournaments and fix their handicaps; Mrs. B. V. McCandlish was appointed senior member of that committee. Mr. H. Taylor Chairman of the tournament committee has a fine program of tournaments scheduled for the coming months which are open to competition to all members of the Club.

ENTOMOLOGICAL REPORT OF GUAM

Continued from page 22

Orange	Swallowtail butterfly. Minute moth. A bad bark disease.
Mango	Chrysomelid beetle. Wax scale.
Beans	Small moth. Rose leafroller.
Cucumber and Melons	Larvae in pods. Cucumber bug.
Sunflower	Scarabeid beetle. Cucumber bug.

Papilio xuthus,
Leafminer,
Gumosis,

Phytorus pinguis,
Ceroplastes floridensis,

Leafminer,
Archips rosaceana,
Pyralid leafroller.
Argyroloce sp.,
Leptoglossus australis,

Leptoglossus australis,
Pyralid moth,

Anomala sulcatula,
Leptoglossus australis,

A total of 36 species, and about a dozen of them have not been previously reported in Guam.

Continued Decline In Number Of Earth Tremors

It is gratifying to note that during the past month there has been a continued decrease in the number of recorded earth tremors. This undoubtedly indicates that the seismographic disturbance which caused the severe earthquake of 30 October, 1936, is gradually subsiding.

To date 37 shocks have occurred in January, while in December 76 were registered. During November there were 256 shocks and on the last two days of October 98 tremors were recorded. Those occurring during the month have brought the total of aftershocks, since the alarming tremor of 30 October, 1936, to 467.

Since the publication of the January Recorder the following tremors have occurred: 2 January, 2; 3 January, 1; 4 January, 2; 5 January, 1; 7 January, 2; 9 January, 1; 10 January, 2; 11 January, 1; 14 January, 1; 16 January, 1; 18 January, 3; 19 January, 2; 20 January, 4; 21 January, 2; 22 January, 2; 23 January, 4 and 24 January, 6.

There were no strong or alarming quakes during the month, the majority of the January shocks, like those of December recorded by the seismograph, were faint and were noted only by experienced observers.

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1-2-3 *Bruce Cabot Ann Loring*

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PETTICOAT FEVER

4-5-6 *Robert Montgomery Myrna Loy*

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7-8-9-10 *Pat O'Brien Jane Froman
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11-12-13 *Joan Blondell Glenda Farrell
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Shipping Notes

Continued from page 19

China Clipper, A. E. Laporte, Master, on 17 January, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 3 passengers from Guam as follows: Messrs. Jerry Rankin, Jose C. Guerrero, and Jesus C. Perez, employees of Pan American Airways.

Philippine Clipper, J. H. Tilton, Master, on 19 January, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 1 passenger from Guam — Mr. Thurston Ramsey.

U. S. S. Chaumont, Capt. R. A. White, U. S. N., Commanding, on 19 January, for United States via Honolulu, T. H., with 31 bags of mail, and 68 passengers from Guam as follows: Capt. H. L. Litzenberg, Jr., U. S. M. C., wife, son and daughter, Pay Clk. W. C. Chapman, U. S. N., wife and 2 sons, Pay Clk. E. J. Beasley, wife and daughter, Mrs. L. C. Caldwell, Mrs. L. Harper, Mrs. A. G. Alvey and son, Mrs. G. H. Lloyd, Mrs. D. J. Richardson, daughter and 2 sons, Mrs. S. W. Jones, 2 daughters and 3 sons, Mrs. J. R. Walter, Messrs. J. G. Camacho, C. P. Taitano and J. M. Pangelinan, 26 enlisted Navy, and 12 enlisted Marines.

Hawaiian Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 22 January, for Manila, P. I., with 2 bags of mail, and 2 passengers from Guam as follows: Mr. Trinidad T. Calvo, and Miss Julia M. Martinez.

Hawaiian Clipper, R. O. D. Sullivan, Master, on 26 January, for United States via Wake, Midway and Honolulu, T. H., with 2 bags of mail, and 3 passengers from Guam as follows: Mr. Robert P. Carls, Mrs. Bessie E. Carlyle and son.

U. S. S. Gold Star, Station Ship, Comdr. Robert A. Dyer, Jr., U. S. N., Commanding, on 26 January, for Manila, P. I., with 23 bags of mail, and 8 passengers from Guam as follows: Bishop Miguel Angel de Olano, Father Roman de Vera, Brother Jesus de Begona, Mrs. J. J. Foley, Mr. P. Martinez, Miss A. M. Palomo, Miss E. C. Perez, and Mr. J. C. Perez.

OUR HOME BAKERY

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TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGERS

During the month of January, 1937, the following passengers of the Pan American Airways Co. passed through Guam:

Guam to Manila

Trinidad T. Calvo Agana, Guam.
Julia M. Martinez Agana, Guam.

Guam to Wake

Jerry Rankin Oakland, Calif.

Guam to Alameda

C. Thurston Ramsey Oakland, Calif.

Manila to Honolulu

A. A. Gray Honolulu, T. H.
Alfred M. Simpson Honolulu, T. H.
Margaret Simpson Honolulu, T. H.
Jean Faircloth Honolulu, T. H.

Manila to Alameda

Alfa W. Beam Piedmont, Calif.
Kenneth M. Renz Oakland, Calif.
Walter L. Marshall New York, N. Y.
Aida Itzcovitch San Francisco, Calif.
Luther Bewley Manila, P. I.
Eleanor Bewley Manila, P. I.
Niels Nyborg Manila, P. I.
Martin Ruppel Baltimore, Md.
Harold Rodman
Adelbert Friedman

Midway Island to Manila

Theodore R. Hiatt Oakland, Calif.

Honolulu to Manila

Walter Piper Chicago, Ill.
Louise Piper Oak Park, Ill.
Harold Rodman San Francisco, Calif.

Alameda to Manila

Jose M. Ossorio Greenwich, Conn.
William Taylor Gates Mills, Ohio.
Earl Hopping, New York, N. Y.
Morris S. Levy, New York, N. Y.
William Zeitlin, Manila, P. I.

Alameda to Guam

Dorothy May Clark

Miss Dorothy May Clark, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. Clark, returned to Guam on the *Hawaiian Clipper*, 21 January, from a visit of several months in the United States.

Miss Julia M. Martinez and Mr. Trinidad T. Calvo left Guam on 22 January via the *Hawaiian Clipper* for Manila. Miss Martinez and Mr. Calvo have the honor of being the first citizen of Guam to make a regular commercial flight via the trans-Pacific air line.

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646 HERNAN CORTEZ ST.

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Charleston Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M.
Under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge
Philippine Islands.
Stated Communication
Second Tuesday of the month.



Mid-Pacific Post No. 1, Guam
Regular Meetings
First Saturday of each month
7:30 p. m.
Lot. No. 1181, Dr. Hesler Street.



Agana Lodge No. 1281
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Meets First and Third Wednesday

Young Men's League of Guam

Meets first Saturday of every month - 8:00 p. m.
General meetings third Saturday of September
and March

Station Church Services

7:30 p. m. -- Dorn Hall

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m. -- American School Building



The first three words Jesus uttered were "Come", "Follow", "Abide"; "Come unto me and I will give you rest." "Come unto me and I will give you eternal life." This indicates the movement of the life toward that which is central and fundamental.

"Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Follow me, and I will make you the servants of life. This indicates the further movement of the life, not on lines identical with His, but parallel.

"Abide in me and ye shall bring forth much fruit." This indicates the more intimate, dynamic relation of the life to Him, not provided for in the idea of coming or following.

"Come", "Follow", "Abide" - these were His first three words. But there was a fourth and last word. Just before He left His disciples He said, "Go". This provides for the expression of that quality of life gained by coming, following, and abiding in concrete action and service. Go! Go everywhere! Tell everybody! Go into all the world and tell the good news you have received to every creature! And lo, I am with you in that great work even unto the consummation of your highest hopes.

In these four words we have the essential message of the Christian Evangel.

Meteorological Observations - Fort Apugan

16 Dec. 1936 to 15 Jan. 1937 Inclusive

Prevailing wind direction	ENE
Average velocity	7.0 knots.
Max. wind movement — 24 hrs.	229 knots.
Min. wind movement — 24 hrs.	104 knots.
Max. hourly velocity	16 knots.
Max. instantaneous gust	35 knots.
Maximum temperature	87 deg. F.
Minimum temperature	72 deg. F.
Mean temperature	80.0 deg. F.
Mean relative humidity	79%
Highest barometer	29.90 ins.
Lowest barometer	29.69 ins.
Mean pressure	29.825 ins.
Max. rainfall — 24 hrs.	0.74 ins.
Total rainfall	3.34 ins.
No. days with rainfall (0.01 in. or more)	24
No. days clear	2
No. days partly cloudy	15
No. days cloudy	14
No. hours sunshine per day (average)	6.7 hrs.
No. thunderstorms	none.

The Guam Chamber of Commerce

Meeting Night — Second Friday

Guam Militia Officers Club

Meets first Sunday every month - 10:00 a. m.

General meetings first Sunday of June
and December.

General Baptist Mission

Hours of Meetings

SUNDAY:

Sunday School	9:30 a. m.
Preaching in English	10:30 a. m.
Senior Christian Endeavor	7:00 p. m.
Preaching in English, Evangelistic	8:00 p. m.
Midweek Prayer meeting Thursday	8:00 p. m.

We cordially invite you to come to any of these services.

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Coal Stoves	Bicycles
Petroleum Products	Auto Parts
Building Material	Hardware
Plumbing Supplies	Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Assorted Dry Goods

GUAM AGENTS FOR:

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	Singer Sewing Machine Company

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MEMBER GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE